Thursday, December 22, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1955

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(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 26)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Acc. No....25514... Dated 11.02.2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 22nd December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्राक्कलन (एस्टीमेट) समिति की सोलहवीं रिपोर्ट

*११२०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के संगठन तथा उनके प्रशासन के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति की सोलहवीं रिपोर्ट में की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों के बारे में विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निम्नलिखित सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है :

(१) प्रबन्ध संचालकों को परामर्श देने के लिये प्रतिनिधि मंत्रणा समिति का बनाना;

(२) संचालक मंडल के स्थान पर प्रबन्ध संचालक रखना ;

(३) सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों की भर्ती ?

वित्त मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री बी० आर० भगत) : (क) प्राक्कलन समिति

(एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी) ने अपनी १६ वीं रिपोर्ट में जो विभिन्न सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को सरकार के सामने सुझाव रखे हुये कितने दिन हो गये और कितने दिन और लगेंगे जब कि सरकार इस निर्णय पर पहुंच जायेगी कि उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है यह सोलहवीं रिपोर्ट इसी साल रखी गई थी और चूंकि उस की कई सिफारिशें बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण थीं इसलिये कई पर तो काम हुआ है जैसे कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को इंडस्ट्रियल कंसर्न्स में बहाल करने के बारे में। उन के बारे में आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं और जो दूसरी सिफारिशें हैं उन पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सलाह ली जा रही है। विचार हो चुकने पर उन पर अमल किया जायेगा।

Indian High Commission in London

*1121. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Commissioner for India in London has taken over completely all the agency work performed by the Commonwealth Relations Office of the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government of India;

(b) if not, the work that still remains to be taken over; and

(c) the amounts that were assessed and paid during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amounts assessed and paid are:

	Assessed	Paid
1954-55	£ 76,500	£ 76,500 (This is provisional and the final figure has not yet been advised by the Commonwealth Relations Office)
1955-56	Nil.	Nil (from 1-4-55 onwards no agency fee is payable to the Commonwealth Relations Office)

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Since this work has been taken over from the Commonwealth Relations Office may I know whether there has been any increase in the staff of the High Commissioner's Office to do all these functions?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got exact information, but a slight increase is necessary.

Defence Minister's Foreign Tour

*1122. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) which countries were visited by the Minister of Defence Organisation during his recent tour abroad; and

(b) whether he could ascertain which countries could give us best defence materials for our requirement on a suitable price?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The U.K, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia;

(b) Information regarding the type of Defence equipment which is available in these countries, was obtained and this information will be of value when equipment of similar type is either manufactured in India, or purchased from these countries.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any commitments have been made with any of these countries which he visited, for the purchase of any particular material?

Sardar Majithia: No commitments were made.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any decisions have been taken that it would be profitable for us to buy certain materials from particular countries?

Sardar Majithia: The question of decision does not arise, because we always check up what we want and, as the Minister of Defence Organisation has visited these countries and the installations, he will have an overall picture of what is produced there and therefore the Defence Ministry will benefit by it.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether these were the only countries where he wanted to assess whether we could get any material, or does he propose to visit other countries before we take any decisions?

Sardar Majithia: For the time being these were the countries which were producing material which we thought might be useful for us and they are well ahead in technical developments so far as those armaments are concerned.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the number of experts—and the subjects in which they were experts—who accompanied the hon. Minister during the tour?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, certainly; it comprised of the Chief of the General Staff, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Additional Director General of Ordnance Factories, along with the Financial Adviser and the Defence Secretary.

Shri B. D. Pant: Which is the chief country on which we are dependent for our defence materials?

Sardar Majithia: At the moment it is U.K.

वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नीकल व्यक्तियों का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर

*११२३. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर में दर्ज वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नीकल व्यक्तियों के वर्गीकरण के काम में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और इसके कब तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : आवश्यक जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ४५].

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस समय भारतवर्ष में वैज्ञानिकों एवं टेकनीशियनों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : उन के कुछ आंकड़े तो मैंने इस बयान में दे दिये हैं। इस से अधिक तफसील तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन लोगों का वर्गीकरण करना जरूरी है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, वैज्ञानिकों का वर्गीकरण करना और उन का रजिस्टर पर रखना बहुत मुनासिब होता है ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो यह विभिन्न प्रकार के वर्गीकरण किये जा रहे हैं वह किसी मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों के द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं या कोई एक्स्पर्ट कमेटी बैठी है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक ऐंड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च ने यह काम अपने ऊपर ले लिया है, अर्थात् मुख्तलिफ वैज्ञानिकों के वर्गीकरण करने का । लेकिन अगर कहीं जरूरत समझी जाती है तो मंत्रालयों से भी सलाह ली जा सकती है ।

Study of Sanskrit

*1124. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 717 on the 13th August, 1955 and state the steps taken by the Central Government to encourage the study of Sanskrit in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The Government of India are considering the replies received from the State Governments.

Shri Dabhi: May I know in which States Sanskrit is a compulsory subject of study in secondary schools?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a different question. I have not the information at my disposal at present.

Shri Bansilal: May I know whether Government will consider the question of utilisation of the various Sanskrit institutions in the States, for instance, the Jaipur State where we have got a first-class Sanskrit College?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have received only recently the information we had asked for, from the State Governments, namely the state of Sanskrit education in their States and if they have got any future programme for the improvement of Sanskrit education in their States. We have not examined those informations up till now. They have been received only recently. We will go through all these questions as the one raised by the hon. Member in due time.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: In view of the fact that Government wants to increase the study of Sanskrit, what is the programme of any aid that is going to be given for that study?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that we asked from the State Governments information regarding the state of Sanskrit education in their States and their future programme for the improvement of Sanskrit education. We have received their replies and we will consider those matters.

Promotion of Scientific Research

*1125. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Executive Council and a Scientific Advisory Committee have been appointed for each of the National Laboratories for promotion of scientific research;

(b) proposed structure of such bodies; and

(c) main features of the programme for advancement of scientific research during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information in so far as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 46].

Shri N. M. Lingam: What are the specific steps Government propose to take for the evaluation and co-ordination of the results of research carried on in the various Laboratories and for the application of the research to industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is precisely with these objects that the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research considered all the recommendations of the Special Committee, and they have now appointed an Executive Council and Advisory Committees to each one of these National Laboratories. The Prime Minister, in his capacity as its President, will appoint these people and a Secretary will also be appointed from the staff of the Laboratory. And these bodies will now look specifically into the question of co-ordination, consolidation from within and without and further processing of all the research and results that have been obtained in these laboratories with a view to co-relating them with our plans of development.

Shri N. M. Lingam: These recommendations relate to the promotion of science, mostly. May I know if it has been brought to the notice of Government that there are irregularities on the administrative side and, if so, what steps Government contemplate for preventing the recurrence of such irregularities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what irregularities the hon. Member is specifically referring to But if they are referred to in a general way, I have said that all these questions are now going to be looked into through these Committees which are now proposed to be constituted.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is there any proposal to set up a Scientific Civil Service with a view to attract brilliant young men to man these research laboratories?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A Technical Manpower Committee is already constituted and that also is co-ordinating its activities with this organisation.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: The hon. Minister referred to some special committee. I do not know to what he refers. Last session, in answer to a question as to what happened to the report of the Egerton Committee, the Minister then also stated that they had appointed a sub-committee to consider the recommendations of the Egerton Committee. May I know whether these conclusions are based on the report of the Egerton Committee or separate consideration is given?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This special committee sat for about 9 times last year or so and made certain recommendations to the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. All these recommendations were considered by the Council and it is after this consideration that executive bodies and advisory councils are being appointed under our National Laboratories.

वीरता के लिये उपाधियां

*११२७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र की उपाधियां अब तक सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कितने पदाधिकारियों व अन्य सैनिकों को दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) इन उपाधियों के प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों को धन तथा अन्य प्रकार की कौन-कौन सी विशेष सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४७].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि अब तक इस प्रकार की कुल ३८२ उपाधियां वीरता के लिये हमारे अफसरों और सैनिकों को दी गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी उपाधियां पौस्थुमस यानी मरनोपरान्त दी गई हैं और क्या यह भत्ते जो इन सैनिकों को दिये जाते हैं यह उनकी विधवाओं को या उनके परिवार वालों को भी दिये जाते हैं ?

सरदार मजीठिया : कितनी पौस्थुमस उपाधियां हैं यह इत्तिला मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन जो भत्ते उनकी विधवाओं को दिये जाते हैं वह कुछ शर्तों पर दिये जाते हैं और एक शर्त यह है कि वह दूसरी शादी न करे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि अभी तक हमारी समुद्री सेना में किसी को भी एक भी पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई भी पुरस्कार न देने का कोई विशेष कारण बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Sardar Majithia : Unfortunately, the Navy have not gone into action against the enemy. Therefore they could not get that award.

Mr. Speaker : It is fortunately, not unfortunately.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से यह भी ज्ञात होता है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन पुरस्कार पाने वालों को कहीं पर तो १०,००० रुपया दिया जा रहा है, कहीं पर ४,००० रुपया दिया जा रहा है, कहीं पर ४० एकड़ जमीन दी गई और कहीं पर २० एकड़ जमीन दी गई है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसी हिदायत जारी करने का विचार कर रही है, या उससे जारी की गई हैं कि सब प्रान्तों में समान पुरस्कार और भत्ते दिये जाया करें ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जो नहीं ऐसी किसी बात पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसकी वजह यह है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस मामले में आटोनोमस हैं और वह हमारे अंडर नहीं आती हैं।

Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd.

*1128. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Bharat Fire and General Insurance Limited have decided to convert the Company into an Investment and Financing Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company's application for change of name is under consideration of the Government.

Shri Heda: My question related to whether the board decided to change the insurance company into an investment company. The Minister has replied to part (a) of the question, Yes. Part (b) of the question is, what action the Government have taken. The question relates to the change of the nature of the company and not the name.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have said that the application is under consideration of the Government. What further information the hon. Member wants, I shall give.

Shri Heda: Since there is a change in the nature of the business, do not the Government feel that the insurers' interests would be very much affected?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is for the shareholders of the insurance company to decide whether they should continue the business or close the business. So far as the policyholders' interests are concerned, they are liable for all the liabilities that they may have incurred. This company was a non-life-insurer. The liabilities are only up to the 1st September 1956. Already they have a deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 with us. The liabilities will have to be settled.

Coal Tar

*1129. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether any plant is going to be set up during the Second Five Year Plan to utilise the coal tar bye-products?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): There is a scheme for a coal-tar distillation unit in the public sector under the Durgapur Project of West Bengal Government. The question of installing coal tar distillation and recovery of coal tar chemicals in conjunction with the new steel plants is under consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Iron and Steel.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any researches have been carried on to find out which of the chemicals that we are importing can be manufactured here from coal tar?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Some research work is being carried on in the Fuel Research Institute of the Council of Industrial Research. Some of the important items that are being taken up are also those in which we are importing some of the materials from outside.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we have to take up different schemes for the different things available from coal tar?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes; perhaps we will have to take different schemes after results have been successfully obtained in the laboratories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many such schemes are included in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these matters are under consideration of the Ministry of Iron and Steel. They are connected with the bye-product processing. The research work that is going on in the Fuel

Research Institute is connected with the manufacture of a superior type of wash oil from the benzol recovered, coamarone-indene-resins and phthalic anhydride from heavy coal tar.

International Geography Seminar

*1130. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Geography Seminar is proposed to be held in January, 1956 at Aligarh;

(b) the name of the countries invited to participate in it; and

(c) whether any specific things will be exhibited there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 48]

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अलीगढ़ में भौगोलिक विद्वानों का जो सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है उसकी कार्रवाइयों को सरकार क्या विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करके वहां के स्कूलों, कालेजों और भिन्न भिन्न स्थानीय संस्थाओं को भी भेजेगी ताकि लोगों को कुछ ज्ञान हो सके ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह एक सुझाव है जिस पर गवर्नमेंट गौर करेगी । इस सुझाव को सेमिनार करने वालों के पास भी भेज दिया जायेगा ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि :

There will be an exhibition which will have the following sections:

(a) Arid Zones of India.
(b) The National Atlas.
(c) Hdyro Electric Projects in India.
(d) The Natural Resources Atlas of Australia.
(e) Man Against Desert.

क्या इन चीजों की एग्ज़ीबीशन सरकार विभिन्न प्रदेशों की यूनिवर्सिटियों में करायेगी ताकि वहां के रहने वाले इन चीजों का कुछ ज्ञान हासिल कर सकें ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, ऐसी कोई तजवीज नहीं है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या 'मैन अगेंस्ट डेजर्ट' जो यह चीज इस स्टेटमेंट में खास तौर पर लिखी गई है, इसको राजस्थान के लोगों को जहां पर डेजर्ट फैल रहा है, बुलाकर दिखलाने का यत्न किया जायेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी में कुछ काम कर रही है और हमें यह भी मालूम है कि वहां पर क्या काम होना चाहिये ।

Iron Mines

*1131. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought Japan's participation in developing iron mines on the East Coast of India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government have under consideration a project for additional transport facilities which would enable export of larger quantities of iron ore to Japan.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: In this matter, has the Madras Government made any proposal about the export of iron ore?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; the Madras Government is not concerned with the iron ore export.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether negotiations have been started with the Government of Japan to start a project here in which the Government of Japan will invest some money and some ports will be developed in the east coast of India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. This scheme comes under the U.S. Presidents Regional Fund for the development of South East Asia. Under this, Japan

wants iron ore for her iron and steel industry. India will export iron ore. In addition, the project visualises the construction of new lines from Sambalpur to Titilagarh doubling the track from Vizianagaram to Waltair, purchase of 75 locomotives and over 5000 wagons, and the construction of two new berths at Vishakhapatnam port. So, this is the scheme in a nutshell.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any approach in this connection has been made to the Government of the USA with regard to the amount to be allotted from that specific fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The USA is already there. The withdrawal will be from the USA President's Fund.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know the approximate output of iron ore under this scheme, which is likely to be exported to Japan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scheme as it is will lead to an export of 2 million tons of iron ore.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether this scheme envisages the development of Paradwip and Gopalpur ports?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This scheme does not contain anything more than what I have stated.

Scholarships in Humanities

*1132. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on research scholarships in humanities so far; and

(b) the amount ear-marked for the purpose during the period of the First Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 2,07,217 (Rupees two lakhs, seven thousand, two hundred and seventeen only).

(b) Rs. 8,60,000 (Rupees eight lakhs, sixty thousand only) in the First Five Year Plan as drawn up in 1952.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money has been earmarked during the First Five Year Plan period for research scholarships on scientific and technical subjects?

Dr. M. M. Das: This question relates only to humanities. The information asked for by the hon. Member is not at my disposal at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to have a comparative estimate as to the amount spent on the humanities and that spent on scientific and technical subjects. But the hon. Parliamentary Secretary.....

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has not got the information with him. The hon. Member may put any other question that he wants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the reason why only a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent so far, though the First Five Year Plan period is almost coming to an end, and the balance of Rs. 6 lakhs is still to be spent? May I know what difficulties are in the way of spending this amount?

Dr. M. M. Das: Firstly, the scheme came into force only very late in 1953-54, and scholarships and stipends were given to the students only for two months instead of for ten months. Secondly, the number of suitable candidates adequately qualified was not large, and even among the candidates who were selected for these stipends, some went away because they got employment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what subjects this research in humanities has been done so far, and in what subjects suitable candidates were not available?

Dr. M. M. Das: There was no quota fixed for each subject. As regards the break-up, I have got with me only the figures for last year.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he wants the figures. He wants to know the subjects.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is another question relating to this very subject, and in respect of that question, I have got the figures for last year. The break-up of the number of the candidates subject-wise is as follows (during 1955-56):

History . . .	6
Political Science . .	1
Philosophy . . .	2
Psychology . . .	3
Mathematics . . .	3
Sociology . . .	1
Economics . . .	5
Anthropology . .	1
Persian . . .	1
Arabic	1
Kannada . . .	1
Sanskrit . . .	6
Telugu . . .	1
Hindi . . .	2
Tamil	3
Fine Arts	1

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Ministry of Education have laid down very stringent conditions for the award of these scholarships, which disable people from taking advantage of this scheme. May I know what those conditions are?

Dr. M. M. Das: The only condition that the candidates have to fulfil is that they should be first class M.A.s; and in special cases, second class M.A.s also will be considered. During the first year, the selection committee was under the chairmanship of Acharya J. B. Kripalani, and for the next two years, it was under the chairmanship of Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

Mineral Oil Deposits

*1133. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 721 and 1679 on the 13th August and the 12th September, 1955 respectively and state:

(a) whether any success has been achieved by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in their search for mineral oil deposits in the West Bengal; and

(b) if so, in which part of the State and to what extent?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Standard Vacuum Oil Company have completed their seismic refraction survey over the entire area comprising approximately 10,000 sq. miles spread over in nine districts of West Bengal *viz.* Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Howrah, Hoogly, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad. The Company are now conducting experiments for a seismic refraction survey in certain parts of the district of Nadia. It is still premature to attempt to form any definite conclusion about the success of the Company in their search for mineral oil deposits in West Bengal.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know how many Indians have been associated actually with this exploration process?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know the number; but many Indians have been associated.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Apart from what the Government of India have already spent (*vide* reply to S.Q. No. 1679 on 12th September 1955), may I know what further amount has been spent so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member wants the expenditure in this connection, so far the Government of India have spent about Rs. 37,50,000. Our share was only one-fourth of the expenditure.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या म मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि तेल के प्रास्पैक्टिग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने स्वयं इस वक्त तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस विषय में क्या आशा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सरकार बराहे-रास्त भी तेल की तलाश कर रही है। जैसलमेर और सौराष्ट्र के कुछ हल्कों में उसकी तलाश की जा रही है और कांगड़ा वैली में भी सरवे का काम हो रहा है। इन तीन जगहों में काम जारी है। जब कोई अच्छा नतीजा मालूम होगा, तो वह इस हाउस के सामने पेश कर दिया जायेगा।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the results of the survey and experiments have been made available to Government, and also whether Government keep themselves in constant touch with the results?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yesa ; we are posted with all the detailed results now and we hope that we shall take full advantage of the knowledge that we have gained.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether the Goverment are assured that the Indians who were associated with SVOC in the exploration of oil deposits will be able very soon to do the work for Government in their own enterprises?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think we have passed that stage; and now, experts who are available to us from our own country are getting into the know-how very quickly; so, there is not much need for us to depend now on the knowledge that we gain from the particular oil company.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू : यह खोज कितनी देर तक चलती रहेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Wooden Ships

*1134. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India intend obtaining or constructing wooden ships in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Are Government aware that the UK and the USA have launched many wooden warships?

Sardar Majithia: I am not too sure of the wooden warships, but they certainly do have wooden hulls to the mine-sweepers.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what the cost of a wooden warship would be and what will be the difference in price as compared with that of a metal warship?

Sardar Majithia: As regard wooden warships, I would like to say that it is essential to have wooden hulls in the case of mine-sweepers, because otherwise they will attract the mines which are atttracted towards metal. Therefore, the question of difference in cost does not come in.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not true that with the slogan given during the last war by Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill namely 'Small ships, more small ships', we could perhaps solve our own problem by having wooden warships when the war comes if any day it comes? Is it not also true that the Kharwar forests have given trees for masts for British ships?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The answer to the question being in the affirmative, may I know what the scheme of Government is in this regard? May I know also what the target is in regard to the manufacture of wooden ships, how many, and in how many years?

Sardar Majithia: All possible efforts are being made to expedite the construction of ships in our naval dock-yards as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what those possible efforts are?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Awards and Decorations

*1135. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2300 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain recipients of awards and decorations declined to accept them last year;

(b) if so, which were those awards or decorations; and

(c) the reasons, if any, stated by them for such non-acceptance?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) Yes.

(b) Padma Vibhushan, Dusra and Tisra Varg. Now, they are called Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.

(c) They (The proposed recipients) thought that the acceptance of the awards was not in accord with their view of the principles which they would like to observe in their public work.

Shri Kamath : May I have the names of the would-be or might-have-been recipients who returned these awards?

Shri Datar : It will not be proper for me to disclose their names in the absence of permission from them.

Shri Kamath : Were these might-have-been recipients consulted and their consent obtained before the awards were made to them, or did the Government, rather the President acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers, take their grateful acceptance for granted?

Shri Datar : It was believed that they would accept. Now we are following the principle that the hon. Member has stated just now.

Shri Kamath : Has the annual conferment of these awards and decorations evoked any adverse comment or representation, within the Government's knowledge, to the effect that these are merely old British baubles in a new garb, and that the President has been ill-advised by his Council of Ministers in reviving this imperialist pattern of patronage?

Shri Datar : That is not the opinion at all. In fact, the whole position has been made clear by the Prime Minister on the floor of this very House.

Shri Kamath *rose* —

Grants to Andhra

*1136. **Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2312 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Andhra Government have sought further grants from the Centre for improvement of the conditions of scheduled tribes and criminal tribes; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been granted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) An additional amount of Rs. 3 lakhs, over and above the grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for scheduled tribes originally fixed for Andhra has already been sanctioned and aurther grant is under consideration.

Shri Mohana Rao: May I know whether the Government of Andhra has submitted a plan to uplift the Scheduled Tribes and Criminal Tribes before submission for grant of money is made? May I also know what is the total amount granted?

Shri Datar: The Andhra Government has sent a number of schemes in connection with the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Mohana Rao: May I know what are the areas that will be covered under this plan?

Shri Datar: It is a matter for the Andhra Government to settle?

International Seminar on Population

*1139. **Shri B. D. Shastri**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether India participated in the International Seminar on population held at Bandung during November-December, 1955;

(b) if so, the topics discussed; and

(c) whether the Indian Delegation have submitted any report to Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the programme of discussions of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 49].

(c) Yes.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सेमिनार में कितने देशों ने भाग लिया था ?

Shri Datar: More than 11 or 12 countries had taken part in this seminar.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या यूरोप के देशों ने भी इस में भाग लिया था ?

Shri Datar: They were mostly Asian countries.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इस सिलसिले में भी कोई विचार प्रकट किया गया था कि भारतवर्ष में तेजी से बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर किस तरह से नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता है, और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there was any discussion in that conference on the increasing population of India, and if so, what were the remedies suggested?

Shri Datar: There was no direct discussion so far as increase in India's population was concerned. Indirectly, the question of increase of population was taken into acount.

Mr. Speaker: Before we go into this, may I know whether the proceedings are published?

Shri Datar: They have not yet been published. We are going to receive a report from the United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Speaker: I think all these questions may better be deferred until that is laid on the Table, if the Ministry has no objection.

Shri Datar: Yes.

Promotion Examinations in the Army

*1140. **Dr. S. N. Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Army Officers who have failed in the subject 'Tactics' in each examination held since the introduction of A.I.I. 115 of 50, separately in each arm of services, *viz*. Infantry, Corps, Services, etc; and

(b) whether regular Army Officers belonging to Corps and Services with long services will be exempted from passing examination in one subject, *viz* 'Tactics'?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is not in the public interest to give this information.

(b) Regular Army Officers of certain Corps and Services who are not required to command troops in battle are exempted from taking the 'tactics' paper for their Promotion Examination. No other exemption is visualised for regular Army officers.

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह ख्याल है कि वे अपने सभी अफसरों को टैक्टीशियन बना लेंगे चाहे ठीक पीट कर ही क्यों न ऐसा किया जाये । इस तरह की टैक्टिक्स की शिक्षा युद्धकाल में किस हद तक उपयोगी साबित होगी ?

Sardar Majithia: There is no question....

Dr. S. N. Sinha Have they in mind the question of making every officer a tactician, because they have made "tactics" compulsory for all?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): For those who might have to take part in operation matters, it is necessary.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Not for all. But others are being punished, since they failed in this examination.

Sardar Majithia: They have not been punished.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In view of the change in tactics due to nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, may I know whether due emphasis is being given to examination in those tactics to officers of the Indian Army?

Sardar Majithia: That portion is not entirely left out. It certainly does get a portion in that.

Punjab University Camp College

*1141. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of fees of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders of Government studying in the Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi has been discontinued by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 50.]

श्री राम दास : इस स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कैम्प कालिज के प्रिंसिपल को यह हिदायत की थी कि इन लड़कों के नाम खारिज न किये जायें और उनसे फीसें न ली जायें। लेकिन अब वाकया यह है कि उन्होंने इन लड़कों के नाम खारिज कर दिये और रिएडमिशन के वक्त उनसे फीस ली। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इसकी तहकीकात करेगी और जो इन लड़कों से रुपया ले लिया गया है वह उनको वापस किया जायेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Principal of the Camp College, New Delhi, was requested to give exemption from tuition fees to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from Punjab, because the Punjab Government had first agreed that they would give exemption from tuition fees to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes coming from Punjab. Now, we have referred this case to the Punjab Government. The Punjab Government has informed us that the matter is under its consideration. The trouble arose, probably, because of the location of the Camp College in New Delhi. It is not within Punjab. The entire matter is under the consideration of the Punjab Government, and if the Punjab Government refuses to give these concessions, we will take up the matter and consider it further.

Shri Ram Dass: The whole thing has a history behind it. My point is that instructions were issued to the Principal of the University Camp College that he should not charge from these students tuition fees. But when the students did not pay the fees, their names were struck off the rolls and they were charged Rs. 6 each at the time of readmission. Will Government hold an inquiry and find out how far this report is true?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have no information on this point.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the excessive fees charged not only in Universities but also in schools and other educational institutions in Delhi, as compared to similar institution s in other parts of the country, may I know whether Government have examined the case and found out whether these institutions are run for commercial purposes or for affording educational facilities?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member should remember that education is a State subject and we have got nothing much to do in this connection.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What for is the Education Ministry then?

Naval Dock Yard Apprentice School Bombay

*1142. **Shri Boovaraghsamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of apprentices at the Naval Dock Yard Apprentice school, Bombay during 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) the categories of apprentices that are receiving training there; and

(c) the number of apprentices trained in each category?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 1949-50 164
1950-51 279

(b) and (c). The categories receiving training are "General" and "Trade" and the number of apprentices already trained is 68 of the former and 21 of the latter.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Is it a fact that fresh students were not recruited for training in this school for the last two years? If so, what are the reasons therefor?

Sardar Majithia: No, that is not a fact.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: What is the total number of staff employed every year since 1949-50 till this year, and the amount of payment for them every year?

Sardar Majitaia: So far as the number is concerned, I require notice because I have not got it over here. The apprentices are paid Rs. 87/8 per month and after the third year they get an increament of Rs. 5/-.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I wanted the total amount of expenditure on the staff every year.

Sardar Majithia: I want notice for that.

Shri Joachim Alva: In a Naval Dockyard Apprentice School like this in the city of Bombay catering to the west coast, may I know how many fisherman boys are there in the school.

Sardar Majithia: I have not got the figure in that order. But, there are certain qualifications. For instance, for 'general' they must be matriculates and for 'trade' they must have education up to the 6th standard. Examinations are held and those who qualify come in.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether Government have given any assurance to the students who are taking their training in this school for appointments under the Ministry?

Sardar Majithia: After they complete the training, they are naturally employed under the Ministry.

मानव विज्ञान के लिये गवेषणा छात्रवृत्तियां

*११४३. **श्री रणबमन सिंह**: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५६ के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य से अब तक मानव विज्ञान सम्बन्धी गवेषणा छात्रवृत्ति के लिये कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र आये हैं; और

(ख) इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये कम से कम क्या योग्यता होनी चाहिये?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): (क) मांगी गई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि भारत सरकार की मानव विज्ञान सम्बन्धी गवेषणा छात्रवृत्ति योजना, १९५६ के अन्तर्गत २५ दिसम्बर, १९५५ तक प्रार्थनापत्र उस विश्वविद्यालय या संस्था के मुख्याधिकारी के पास भेजने थे जहां प्रार्थी अन्त में पढ़ा हो।

(ख) प्रथम श्रेणी में एम० ए० डिग्री अथवा इस के बराबर अन्य डिग्री। परन्तु यदि प्रार्थना पत्र भेजने वाला अधिकारी सिफारिश करता है तो उन प्रार्थियों के आवेदन पत्रों पर भी विशेष स्थिति में विचार किया जायेगा जो दूसरी श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण हुये हों।

श्री रणबमन सिंह: यह जो छात्रवृत्तियों के देने के लिये योग्यता का मापदंड ठहराया गया है तो क्या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के लिये जिनमें कि इतनी योग्यता रखने वाले शिक्षित लोग कम हैं उनके लिए क्या कोई रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो वह कितनी तादाद में रखा गया है?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as this scheme of Government is concerned, there is no reservation for anybody. It is an all-India scheme and the selections are made only on merit and qualifications.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: कृपया हिन्दी में इसको बतलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस योजना में रिजर्वेशन नहीं है।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसमें प्रत्येक राज्य को कुछ न कुछ स्थान दिया जायेगा?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that the selections are made only on merit and on no other considerations.

Shri Kelappan: In reply to another question, the Parliamentary Secretary said that there is a balance of Rs. 6 lakhs of allotment. May I know how much more will be spent during the Plan period out of this balance?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, the Plan period is coming to an end. But, we have got Rs. 3·4 lakhs —subject to correction—for the next year, that is 1956-57.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी अभी शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि अभी भी इनके पास हमारे ६ लाख रुपये पड़े हैं जिन्हें खर्च नहीं किया गया है, तो मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास कोई योजंना ही नहीं थी या वित्त मंत्रालय ने बहुत देर से रुपया दिया था ? में जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े काम में देरी करने के लिये कौन दोषी है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, the scheme was instituted late; and there were not an adequate number of qualified students to be selected. Even those who were selected—a many of them—went away and did not avail themselves of this scheme because they had got employment in the mean time.

Travel Facilities to Andamans

*1144. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide better facilities for travel from Madras to Andamans: and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government are considering a proposal to acquire a second vessel for the Andamans service. If the proposal materialises, it should be possible to provide a more frequent service between Madras and the Islands than is available at present.

Shri Kajrolkar: What is the amount granted to every family that wishes to go to Andamans?

Shri Datar: That is a different general question. But, I may tell the hon. Member it is Rs. 2,000.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We were told a fortnight ago by the Communications Minister that permission has been granted to Airways India to run plane services to Andamans. But, subsequently, we were told that it is going to be a freighter service and not passenger service. Could I know whether there be any arrangement for passenger services?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is referring to air services but the question relates to steamer services.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: With regard to steamer services, may I know what is the frequency of this ship between Madras and the Andamans, whether once in three weeks or once in four weeks?

Shri Datar: There are generally 12 to 16 trips between the Andamans and the mainland and the number of trips is twice as far as Andamans and Calcutta are concerned than between Andamans and Madras. We propose to increase the number of services, especially to Madras.

Shri B. K. Das: The hon. Minister just now mentioned about travel facilities between Calcutta and the Andamans. Do I understand that these services will be taken into consideration for that purpose?

Shri Datar: Calcutta will also be taken into consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He will reserve it at the end.

Central Detective Training School at Hyderabad

*1145. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a Central Detective Training School at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) As soon as all the arrangements can be completed.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether departmental officials and new recruits are trained in this institution?

Shri Datar: The whole question of training the staff is under consideration.

Shri Thimmaiah: How many different officials have been trained in this line abroad?

Shri Datar: Sir, it is our desire to locate a number of institutions like the one under consideration at Hyderabad. As

soon as we get accommodation, we shall have a school there, and a forensic laboratory and certain other institutions under this scheme.

Shri Heda: When do Government think they would be able to open the school and what would be the number of trainees in the initial stages?

Shri Datar: As soon as the Government of Hyderabad have placed accommodation at our disposal, we propose to have the school—as early as possible. Our original proposal was to start this institution in January. But, still, we have not got the accommodation and we shall start it as soon as we get possession of accommodation.

So far as the second question is concerned, Government propose to train every year in all 120 officers of the Sub-Inspector's rank with five years' experience.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact that couple of years ago or so, there was a scheme before the Government to depute our officers to either Scotland Yard or to the FBI in America—and perhaps to Moscow also—for training in this investigation work?

Shri Datar: That proposal is also before Government. With the various institutions we propose to establish at Hyderabad, we do propose in connection with that, to send out some of our officer s to foreign countries.

Development Schemes in Manipur

*1146. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of dearth of technical personnel, schemes for construction of roads, bridges, waterworks, dams etc., in Manipur have not been carried out; and

(b) if so, how far attempts are being made to remove the dearth of technical personnel and speed up the implementation of the above-mentioned schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) To some extent these schemes have suffered for want of technical personnel.

(b) Suitable steps have been and are being taken.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I now the number of technical personnel employed so far and whether care has been taken to employ available local hands?

Shri Datar: I have not got the total number here but I can give the number by which we are short. There are 20 vacancies for overseers and 5 vacancies for Assistant Engineers in the Manipur Government and we have proposed to open a school in Manipur for training these officers.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What is the total requirement of the State and what are the reasons why technical personnel are not easily available for the State of Manipur?

Shri Datar: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have stated that I have not got the figures of total requirements. So far as the reasons are concerned, they are, non-availability locally and poor availability of men from larger States which have their own growing and heavy responsibilities and reluctance on the part of officers from distant States to go to places like Manipur and take jobs up there though fairly attractive terms are offered.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Government of India give its special attention hereafter to the development of the State in view of the fact that it is a Centrally administered State and also in view of the fact that its development programmes are far behind the scheduled targets?

Shri Datar: Government have taken this requirement into account and would see that all proper steps are taken for necessary improvement.

राजस्थान में गाड़िया लुहार

*११४७. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़ तथा राजस्थान के अन्य स्थानों में रहने वाले गाड़िया लुहारों को बसाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) यह योजना कब क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) गाड़िया लुहारों को बसाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के पास कुछ योजनायें हैं,

क्योंकि इसकी जिम्मेदारी उन पर ही है, लेकिन इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता देती है ।

(ख) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार की अपनी ऐसी योजना कोई नहीं है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कितनी राज्य सरकारों पर इस की जवाबदेही है, या कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने इस काम को करने का बीड़ा उठाया है, और अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन को कितनी सहायता दी है ?

Shri Datar : So far as the Central Government are concerned, we propose to give them Rs. 1,50,000 in this respect for the purpose of the Gadia Lohars.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता लगा है कि इन राज्य सरकारों ने उन को बसाने की कोई योजना बना ली है और अब तक कितने लोग बसाये जा चुके हैं ?

Shri Datar : The State Governments have their own schemes. So far as our help is concerned, I may point out to the hon. Member that we are giving Rs. 500,000 as subsidy for the construction of houses at the rate of Rs. 100 per family, for 500 families and then we are giving Rs. 1,00,000 for seeds, implements, fertiliser and bullocks at the rate of Rs. 200 per family for 500 families. We are also giving a grant of Rs. 40,000 for sinking ten wells at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per well.

Shri G. S. Singh : May I ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that these gentlemen have no desire to be rehabilitated and they prefer their nomadic way of life?

Shri Datar : I am not aware of any such reluctance on the part of the Gadia Lohars to rehabilitate themselves.

श्री बंसीलाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गाड़िया लोहार है कितने ?

Shri Datar : I have not got the total number here.

श्री रामनगन सिंह : जिन लोगों को विमोचित जातियां कहा जाता है और जो हर एक राज्य में इधर उधर सांप बिच्छुओं का रोजगार करते हैं या गाना गा बजा कर भीख मांगते फिरते हैं, क्या उन को बसाने का इन्तजाम सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar : All the information that I have, I have placed before the House. I have no further information.

Income-tax Appeals

***1148. Dr. Satyawadi :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appeals disposed of by Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the years ending the 31st March, 1955;

(b) the total number of appeals pending with them at the end of 1953-54; and

(c) the total number of appeals filed with them during 1954-55?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : The requisite figures are as under :—

(a) 70,982.

(b) 78,451.

(c) 92,301.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो अपील जेरे गौर हैं उनमें से कई ऐसी हैं जो कि कई सालों से पड़ी हुई हैं, अगर सही है, तो जो अपीलें जेरे गौर हैं वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितने अरसे से जेरे गौर हैं?

Shri M. C. Shah : There are appeals pending sometimes for four years, but now we are taking action to dispose of all these appeals as early as possible. We have already sanctioned additional staff, but we could not recruit them and that is the difficulty.

Shri Joachim Alva : In all these cases Government is aware that there are two types of appellate appeals—one is appeal, appeal and appeal higher and the other is appeal, appeal and lose everything. May I know whether Government has given any directive to exercise discretion on humanitarian grounds in the case of appeals where the man has to lose everything and has to sell and mortgage his property?

Shri M. C. Shah : There is no question of humanitarian grounds. The law has to take its own course. If the appeals are justified on questions of fact and law, then they are given judgement accordingly.

Shri Joachim Alva : But this is a welfare State.

Companies

*1149. **Dr. J. N. Parekh** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are insisting that companies should charge premium from their shareholders for extra capital requirement of the companies for their expansion programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have put restrictions on declaration of dividend by certain companies even though it is possible to declare more dividend looking to their Balance Sheets; and

(c) if so, the reasons for it?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (**Shri M. C. Shah**) : (a) Ordinarily no, Sir. But as a general rule, when sanction of Government is required to the issue of additional shares by established companies, Government are naturally anxious to ensure that the price at which such additional shares are issued is fixed at a figure, which may be considered fair and reasonable, having regard to the value of the equity which the shares represent.

(b) No. As a general rule, no restrictions are imposed on the declaration of dividend by companies.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri J. N. Parekh : May I know if the Tata Iron and Steel Company has been asked to issue shares at a premium and what is the reaction of that company?

Shri M. C. Shah : The matter is under consideration and so the question does not arise.

Shri J. N. Parekh : May I know if the Indian Iron and Steel Company....

Mr. Speaker : Let there be no questions about individual companies. The hon. Member can ask for information generally.

Shri J. N. Parekh : May I know if the interests of investors are looked after along with other matters in deciding the matter of restrictions on dividends?

Shri M. C. Shah : All these factors are taken into consideration.

विदेशों म भारतीय

*११५०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी**: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को इस देश में चुनावों में भाग लेने का अधिकार नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या बर्मा में स्थित भारतीयों ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

विधि तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री बिश्वास) : (क) विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को इस देश में होने वाले चुनावों में मत देने का अधिकार नहीं होगा, परन्तु वहां निवास करने वाले भारत सरकार के कर्मचारी तथा उनकी पत्नियां चुनावों में मत दे सकेंगे ।

(ख) जी हां, मोलमीन के भारतीय निवासियों ने ब्रह्मा में स्थित हमारे राजदूत का इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान आकर्षित किया था ।

(ग) इस विषय में वर्तमान विधि में संशोधन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि विदेशों में जो भारतवासी हैं, और जिन को वोट देने का पूरा अधिकार प्राप्त है इस देश के संविधान के द्वारा, उन को मतदान का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

Shri Biswas : I would refer the hon. Member to the provisions in the Constitution and in the Representation of the People Act.

Mr. Speaker : Let us go to the next question as these are matters on which Parliament itself has enacted legislation.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जो भारत सरकार के कर्मचारी विदेशों में हैं और जिन को मत देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के लिये मत देने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

Shri Biswas : It is all there in the Representation of the People Act. If my hon. friend will look at section 20, clause (4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, he will find the answer.

Secondary Education

*1151. **Shri Shree Narayan Das** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House giving :

(a) the constitution, scope and functions of the Field Advisory Staff recently set up to help in implementing schemes of the All India Council for Secondary education; and

(b) the financial implication of the scheme ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 51].

Shri Shree Narayan Das : From the statement it appears that so far, one Director, one Deputy Director and one Field Adviser have been appointed for this purpose. May I know the name of the appointing authority and the basis on which these appointments have been made, as for example, qualifications and other factors ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The appointing authority is the All India Council for Secondary Education. So far as qualifications are concerned, some of these persons, who have already been appointed, are employees of the State Governments and they are highly experienced in this line. So far as the Council is concerned, their services with it are only for one year in the first instance and then they will go back to their respective States.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether any applications for these posts were invited, and if so, what was the period fixed for the submission of applications ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I think applications were invited, but I am not sure on this point as I have got no information now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dry Batteries

*1126. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the present position with regard to the manufacture of dry batteries in the ordnance factories ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : The Ordnance factories are not undertaking the manufacture of dry batteries at present.

Administrative Staff College

*1137. **Shri Tulsidas** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the proposal for the establishment of an Administrative Staff College ; and

(b) the place at which the College is proposed to be located ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to secure suitable accommodation in Hyderabad for the Staff College.

Central Service Rules

*1138. **Shri Sinhasan Singh** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether any action has been taken against class I and II officials of the Central Secretariat who have infringed Rules of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1955 regarding disclosure of their movable and immovable assets ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There has been no such case. The forms for submitting periodic returns of movable and immovable assets have not yet peen prescribed. Officers have, however, been reporting fresh transactions as required by the Rules.

Commissioned Officers' Pay and Pensions

*1152. **Sardar Hukam Singh** :
Shri Bahadur Singh :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House stating what changes in Pay and Pensions of Commissioned Officers have been brought about in the Indian Army since independence ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 52].

भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

*११५३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगें कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष मध्य भारत में भूतत्वीय अनुसंधान किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों पर खनिज पदार्थ पाये गये हैं ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के सन् १९५५-५६ के लिये कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित अनुसंधानों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५३]

Ordnance Factories

*1154. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how far the ordnance factories producing consumer goods are able to offer them to the public or make supplies to the other Defence and Civil Organisations of the Government at competitive rates?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): By and large the Ordnance Factories undertake work for the Civil Government Departments and trade at competitive rates. In the case of supplies to the Defence Organisation, however, adjustments are made on the basis of maximum cost of production regardless of whether this may result in a price higher than the market price in certain cases.

Backward Classes Scholarships Board

*1155. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only those members are nominated to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Scholarships Board, who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes; and

(b) if so the reasons thereof ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ghee Adulteration

*1156. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) the results of samples of market *ghee* collected and tested at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore during July to October, 1955.

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the samples were found adulterated;

(c) if so, action taken against persons responsible for this; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to check adulteration of *ghee* ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No tests were held by the Institute during this period.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) A standard specification for *ghee* is under consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health for inclusion in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

पेप्पू में हडया शहर का जमीन में धंसना

*११५७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेप्पू में हडया शहर जमीन में धंस रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये किसी भूतत्वीय विशेषज्ञ को भेजा है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां ।

Canteen Stores Department

*1158. **Shri Ram Das:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the payment of the bonus to the Canteen Stores Department employees has been discontinued; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The Canteen Stores Department does not function with any profit motive and hence declaration of bonus is not its normal feature. However, as a special case, bonus was once paid to the Canteen Stores Department employees during 1950-51.

(b) Does not arise.

Care of Deaf and Dumb

*1159. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased ro state:

(a) the amount granted this year to the society for the care, training and treatment of children in need of special care in Bombay ;

(b) whether any census of deaf and dumb in India was taken; and

(c) if so, what is the number of such children?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) The Government of India have not given any grant to this Society this year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

असैनिक स्कूल अध्यापक

*११६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री ६ अगस्त के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८७ और २० सितम्बर १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छंटनी किये गये असैनिक स्कूल अध्यापकों को अन्य रोजगार दिलाने में अभी तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : जो ६३७ सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर छंटनी किये जाने को थे, उन में से ३७१ को प्रतिरक्षा संगठन के अन्तर्गत ही किसी दूसरी जगह नियुक्त किये जाने की सूचना दे दी गई थी।

युवक कल्याण केन्द्र

*११६१. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६ मई १९५५ को शिक्षा मंत्रालय में युवक कल्याण के लिये खोले गये केन्द्र का क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ख) इस केन्द्र ने कौन सा काम अभी तक अपने हाथ में लिया है और उसके द्वारा सरकार कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार करती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) तथा (ख). एक युवक हित अनुभाग इस मंत्रालय में ६ मई, १९५५ को खोला गया था। इस अनुभाग के कार्य के लिये १९५५–५६ के वर्ष में पांच लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें वे कार्य दिखाये गये हैं जिनकी इस अनुभाग ने योजना बनाई है और जो अभी तक हाथ में ले लिया गये हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ५४].

E.M.E. Station Workshops etc.

*1162. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to militarise all E.M.E. Station Workshops, Vehicles Depot Workshops and Artillery Workshops;

(b) whether civilian employees will be thrown out of employment;

(c) if so, their number; and

(d) arrangements made to utilise their services elsewhere?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). The authorised establishment of E.M.E. Station Workshop has been wholly military for several years. There is no proposal for the present, to militarise the establishments of Vehicle Depot Workshops and Artillery Workshops. Certain civilians have, however, continued to be employed in Station Workshops due to non-availability of combatants. Now that the necessary number of combatants is available, the question how the civilians who have been employed hitherto should be treated is under consideration. The numbers involved are 650.

Geological Survey

864. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed geological survey of the under-developed Malabar Region has been made with a view to discovering its exploitable mineral resources; and

(b) if so, what are those minerals?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 55].

Astrology

865. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 2169 on the 23rd September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote or direct or encourage research in astrology with a view to ascertaining whether it is a science or an art or both or neither; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Government have no such proposal in view. No proposal has been submitted by any University for this purpose.

Remission of Arrears of Land Revenue during 1955-56

866. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Collector and members of Advisory Council from the people of Tripura for remission of arrears of land revenue during 1955-56;

(b) the number of applications disposed of; and

(c) the time that it will take to dispose of the remaining applications?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 2,515.

(b) Nil.

(c) All the petitions have been referred for enquiry to the respective Subdivisional Officers and will be disposed of as expeditiously as possible by the State Government in the light of the reports received from those officers.

Archaeological Site at Nagda

867. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported discovery of the remains of prehistoric settlement at Nagda in the Chambal Valley;

(b) whether the Archaeological Department has verified reports that such remains suggest connection with pre-Harappan village cultures of Baluchistan and Sindh; and

(c) whether Government intend excavating in this region?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The relationship of the ancient culture or cultures of Nagda, if any, with pre-Harappa village cultures of Baluchistan and Sind can be determined only after the results of excavation at Nagda which is to be taken up by the Department of Archaeology in the first week of January 1956 have been known.

(c) Yes.

इस्लामी अध्यन के लिये संस्था

८६८. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ में इस्लामी अध्ययन के लिये एक संस्था खोलने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस संस्था के लिये कितने अध्यापकों की आवश्यकता है, कितने अध्यापक चुन लिये गये हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति कर दी गई है ;

(ग) इस संस्था के आवर्तक और अनावर्तक व्यय के लिये अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय को कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है या स्वीकृत की जाने वाली है; और

(घ) अब तक गवेषणा करने वाले कितने छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) यह संस्था जुलाई १९५४ में चालू हो गई थी ।

(ख) तथा (घ) दो रिसर्च फैलो और तीन रिसर्च असिस्टेंट नियुक्त कर लिये गये हैं और तीन प्रोफेसर और एक रिसर्च असिस्टेंट अभी नियुक्त करने हैं ।

(ग)

	आवर्तक	अनावर्तक	योग
	रु०	रु०	रु०
१९५४–५५ खर्च	३१,४९६	२८,४१२	५९,९०८
१९५५–५६ के लिये अनुमान	६५,५५८	१८,७५०	८४,३०८

Armed Forces Libraries

869. { **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any particular type of literature, magazines, periodicals and newspapers are prohibited and discouraged in the Armed Forces libraries, clubs and messes ; and

(b) if so, their names ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). There is no ban on the reading of any magazines, newspapers etc. by personnel in the Armed Forces. There are, however, instructions indicating for the guidance of the Commanding Officers, what is and what is not desirable literature from the point of view of security and discipline of the forces so that judicious care is taken in deciding what magazines, newspapers etc., should be purchased from Government funds. It is not in the public interest to disclose these instructions.

Playgrounds for Employees

870. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the necessity to provide playing grounds and courts for use at dusk by the employees ; and

(b) if so, the number of courts built so far and the number proposed to be built during the Second Five Year Plan Period ?

The Deputy Minister of Hom Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Some playgrounds and courts have been procured on rental basis for the use of the employees. No facilities, however, exist at present for the playgrounds and courts being used after sunset.

(b) The question of construction of a pavilion and playgrounds etc. is under consideration but no specific provision in this regard has been made in the Second Five Year Plan.

I. A. F. Accidents

871. { **Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents in which I.A.F. Planes were involved since the 1st August 1955 ;

(b) the causes that led to such accidents ;

(c) the number of casualties and the amount of loss involved therein ;

(d) the total amount paid as compensation in all and *per capita* ;

(e) the number of cases in which no decision has been taken with regard to payment of compensation so far ; and

(f) in case no compensation has been paid, the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Three.

(b) Pilot's error of judgment and engine failure.

(c) Five Air Force officers were killed and the amount of loss of aircraft and Air Force equipment is about Rs. 8 lakhs.

(d) to (f). No compensation is payable in such cases, but the rules provide for the payment of special family pension and gratuity to the widow and certain allowances to children. Where the officer is a bachelor, a dependant's pension may be granted to his parents or brothers or sisters if dependent on him and their circumstances necessitate such payment.

Only one of the officers was married and a provisional payment of Rs. 2,002 representing 75 per cent of the death gratuity has been made to the widow. Out of the remaining 4 cases of bachelor officers, in two cases, claims have been received and they are under consideration.

Disabled Indian Army Personnel

872. **Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel declared disabled or unfit on the basis of health in the Indian Army (including civilians) since the 1st January, 1952 ;

(b) the relief, aid or help given to them by Government in all and per head ;

(c) whether Government propose to give such persons a disability pension or allowance ; and

(d) if so, since when ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Since the 1st January 1952 11800 persons (military and civilian) have been declared disabled or unfit on grounds of health.

(b) Disabled or unfit military personnel get relief either in the form of pensionary awards or in the form of grants from non-Government funds. The pensionary awards are made under Pension Regulations for the Army in India read with Government orders issued from time to time. These awards vary not only from individual to individual but can also take the shape of lump sum payments or recurring grants and, in the case of disability awards, they also vary from time to time according to the accepted degree of disablement. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate either the total help that has been given by Government to disabled members of the Forces or the average per head. As regards grants from non-Government funds, (namely the Flag Day Fund and the Army Central Welfare Fund), these also vary from individual to individual according to the circumstances of the case.

Disabled or unfit civilian personnel are given pensionary awards under the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules or Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Service Regulations, as the case may be, read with the normal pensionary rules. Such awards also vary from individual to individual depending upon length of service, nature and degree of disability and the pay of the individual concerned. Those who came within the definition of 'workmen' as given in the Workmen's Compensation Act are eligible for compensation under that Act if their discharge from service is attributable to disability sustained while performing Government duty. The quantum of compensation varies with the nature and extent of disability sustained. Besides, civilians in distress (including those disabled) are often given financial assistance from the Labour Welfare Funds for civilian employees in various Defence establishments. The amount of assistance is determined on an *ad hoc* basis on the merits of each case.

(c) As explained above, the rules already permit the grant of pensionary benefits at prescribed rates to the disabled or invalided personnel, provided certain prescried conditions are satisfied.

(d) Awards of pensionary and compensatory benefits which are admissible under the rules are already being sanctioned as and when the cases arise.

A chaeological Finds in Jodhpur

873. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some old coins relating to the period of the Pandavas have been unearthed in Koran village of Jaswantpur tehsil in Jodhpur Division; and

(b) if so, whether any extensive archaeological excavations are contemplated in those areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 61 coins have been recovered form Koran village, but their antiquity has not been determined.

(b) No.

Research in Biological Sciences

874. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Science has submitted a number of schemes for fundamental research in biological sciences as asked for by the Advisory Committee for co-ordinating scientific work; and

(b) if so, their names and main features?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached [*see* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 56].

Ford Foundation Projects

875. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the main schemes that Government are implementing under the Ford Foundation Projects in 1955; and

(b) the amount spent on various schemes during 1954 and 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The nature of the main schemes that the Government are implementing with the Ford Foundation assistance in 1955 and the amounts spent on them upto 31st March, 1955 is as below:—

Nature of the Scheme	Amount
1. Esablishment of Social Education Organisers Training Centres	7,61,000
2. Establishment of Development Officers Training Centres . .	3,53,515

Nature of the Scheme	Amount
3. Establishment of Training-*cum* Development Projects . . .	31,28,668
4. Establishment of Additional Extension Training Centres . . .	35,47,050
5. Establishment of 5 Extension Departments attached to Agricultural Colleges . . .	4,95,959
6. Establishment of 20 training centres for the training of Village Artisans .	The schemes have been put into operation only recently.
7. Establishment of Home Science Training Centres	
8. Establishment of International Farm Youth Exchange .	
9. Establishment of Re-orientation training centres for training Health personnel assigned to Community Projects . . .	8,88,250
10. Publication of a Farm Journal for Village cultivators . . .	38,380
11. Establishment of seminars of Headmasters and Inspecting Officers	1,60,000
12. Establishment of Extension services Departments to Training Colleges	1,96,099
13. Establishment of Survey of Urban and Rural Markets in West Bengal . . .	57,600
14. Evaluation of the Community Development Programme . . .	13,09,376

Basic Schools

876. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give assistance to the States for the construction of Teachers' quarters attached to Basic Schools ; and

(b) if so, the amount of help given to Mysore State for this purpose ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir under certain schemes only.

(b) Nil.

University Grants Commission

877. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to **state the total amount placed at the** disposal of the University Grants Commission for disbursement during the financial year 1954-55 under various heads ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr M. M. Das): The following amounts were placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission for disbursement during 1954-55 :—

	Rs.
1. For Central Universities . .	79,37,404-14-3
2. For State Universities . . .	99,09,142-0-0
3. For salaries etc. of the staff of the University Grants Commission and for contingent expenditure . .	1,39,323-10-6
GRAND TOTAL	1,79,85,870-8-9

(Rupees one crore, seventy nine lakhs, eighty five thousand, eight hundred and seventy, annas eight and pies nine only).

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

८७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये एक स्वतन्त्र भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग स्थापित करने के लिये क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता और टैक्नीकल सहयोग दिया जा रहा है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने भूतत्वीय तथा खान निदेशालय स्थापित किया है। इस निदेशालय के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यसरकार ने भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के एक अफसर की सेवायें मांगी हैं और इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Army Educational Corps etc.

879. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether military personnel serving in the Army Educational Corps, Medical Corps etc. are regular incumbents;

(b) number of such personnel recruited every year since 1952;

(c) the number of employees made regular so far since 1952, year-wise; and

(d) in case all the employees classified in (a) and (b) above are short term employees, the reasons for not declaring them regular incumbents ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

८८०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों को हिन्दी में पत्र और तार भेजती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५४ और १९५५ में (३० सितम्बर तक) हिन्दी में कितने पत्र और तार भेजे गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) केन्द्रीय और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में होता है । परन्तु जब कभी किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा पत्र हिन्दी में आता है तो उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है ।

(ख) केवल ५२ पत्र ।

Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee

881. **Shri D.C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent up-to-date on the research wing of the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee;

(b) the projects taken up by the wing and their results; and

(c) whether all the officers of the wing are Indians?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) The Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee is a research-*cum*-instructional establishment and the two functions are so closely interlinked that one cannot be divorced from the other. It is therefore not possible to calculate the expenditure on research alone separately. The total amount spent up to November 1955 on the Institute since its establishment in 1952 is Rs. 26,74,000/-/- (rupees twenty six lakhs and seventy four thousand).

(b) As the projects taken up by the Institute are of a classified nature it is not in public interest to disclose the details.

(c) All the officers, except one who is British, are Indians.

Industrial Finance Corporation

882. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased state:

(a) the number of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation during August-November, 1955 and the names of the Industries to which these loans were granted; and

(b) the number of total applications which are still pending disposal?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Loans were sanctioned to fourteen companies. The industries concerned were sugar, cotton textiles, electrical engineering, paper and cement.

(b) 25, as on 30th November, 1955.

Educational Plan

883. **Shri V. P. Nayar** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the nature of the plans of the Government of India in the Second Five Year Plan to correlate the form and content of primary, secondary and college education to the needs of national production, construction and defence so that there will be substantial relief in the educated unemployed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : At the primary level the Second Five Year Plan makes provision for the establishment of new basic schools, and conversion of some of the existing primary schools into basic schools. The fundamental objective of basic education is to bring about the development of the total personality of the child by centring instruction round abasic craft. At the same time it is ensured that the teaching

of the basic craft is efficient and that the articles made are of as good a quality as is possible with children at that stage of their development. The basic schools thus provide in addition to general education, opportunity to children for practical and productive training.

The Plan also provides for introduction of craft in schools which cannot for various reasons be converted immediately into basic schools.

At the secondary level the Plan provides for the conversion of a number of existing high schools into multi-purpose higher secondary schools. The multipurpose schools will make provision for diversified courses in the following branches of study;

(i) Science; (ii) Technology; (iii) Agriculture; (iv) Commerce; (v) Fine Arts and (vi) Home Science.

Thus the school-leavers will be equipped to some extent to be better fitted for entering different vocations.

The Plan also provides for the establishment of Junior Technical Schools for boys of the age of 14. The Schools will provide for three year integrated courses with emphasis on the learning of a specified trade (such as Fitting, Machining, Pattern-making, etc.) but with a modicum of general education and instruction in technical subjects allied to the particular trade.

At the post-secondary level the Plan provides for the establishment of a few Apprenticeship Training Centres-*cum*-Schools of Industry for high school leavers and also provision of part-time instructional facilities in some of the existing institutions for such apprentices. Under this scheme it is proposed that regular programmes of apprenticeship will be gone through in the industry and technical establishments and simultaneously with the arrangements will be made for periodical instruction in either existing institutions or in schools to be set up in collaboration with the industry which provide apprenticeship facilities.

Arrangements are also proposed to be made for adult workers in industries having the necessary educational background to receive part-time instruction in subjects related to their work. This will enable them to improve their knowledge and thus be more useful and productive in the industry.

At the college level the Plan provides for sandwich courses for the first degree in engineering. This will enable the students to get first-hand experience in the industry along with the instruction they receive in the colleges while undergoing heir courses.

The Plan also provides for the establishment of a number of new Polytechnics for training students according to the courses already improved during the First Five Year Plan with emphasis on the practical side. Expansion of facilities at the post-graduate level in engineering and technology in the existing institutions and establishment of three more higher technological institutions to make available high grade engineers and technologists for design and development work are also contemplated under the Plan.

All India Sports Council

884. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the names of the "Presidents" of All India Sports bodies who are members of the All India Sports Council?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 57].

Crime Statistics

885. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft, dacoity, abduction, kidnapping, stabbing and murders in all Part, 'C' States, State-wise since 1st July, 1955; and

(b) the number of cases *discharged*, the cases still pending and the cases in which punishment has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 58].

Library Service

886. Shri Shree Narayan Das : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the nature of participation by the Central Government towards the creation of a systematic library service all over India with the district library as the pivot?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : The nature of participation is two-fold. Firstly, the Central Government scrutinizes the schemes of State Governments for setting up the type of Library Service indicated in the question and gives grants on an agreed basis for approved Schemes. Secondly, it produces reading material to elucidate the Schemes.

Electric Traffic Signals

887. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on the installation of electric traffic signals in Delhi and New Delhi so far; and

(b) the amount that is budgeted to be spent during the period of the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). No money is to be spent by Government on electric traffic signals as these are the concern of the Municipalities.

Cost Accountancy

888. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha** :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :
Shri Asthana :

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what facilities are provided by Government for study abroad of actuary or cost and works accountancy to the Commerce students of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : No special facilities are provided particularly for these subjects. Students can, however, go abroad for study in these subjects under the various Scholarship Schemes of the Government of India or at their own expense. In the latter case, our Missions abroad are requested to arrange for their admissions.

Cantonment Executive Officers

889. **Dr. Satyawadi** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Cantonment executive officers and the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes among them;

(b) whether any such posts have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 59].

फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज, बबीना

८९०. **श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगदा, नेहोनो, कसोन आदि ग्राम फील्ड फायरिंग रेन्ज, बबीना के सम्बन्ध में कब और कितनी कालावधि के लिये खाली कराये गये थे ;

(ख) ग्रामवासियों को प्रतिकर के रूप में अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ग) प्रतिकर किस के लिये दिया गया था ;

(घ) वह कितनी कालावधि के लिये दिया गया है; और

(ङ) कितना प्रतिकर देना शेष है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज, बबीना

८९१. **श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत के शिवपुरी जिले में स्थित पनिहारी, चौका आदि २२ ग्राम, जो फील्ड फायरिंग-रेन्ज, बबीना के सम्बन्ध में खाली कराये गये थे उनके ग्रामवासियों को १९५४ और १९५५ में वृक्षों के लिये कितने प्रतिकर का वितरण किया गया और राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि उसमें से काट ली है ;

(ख) इन ग्रामवासियों को मकानों का वार्षिक किराया और उनकी फसल के लिये वार्षिक प्रतिकर अब तक क्यों नहीं दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या इन ग्रामों को स्थायी रूप से लिया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां तो क्या पूरा (स्थायी) प्रतिकर दिया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) से (ङ) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Promotion Examinations in the Army

892. **Shri C. D. Gautam**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Army Officer loses six months seniority every year that he fails to pass the Promotion Examination; and

(b) whether Government propose to abolish Promotion Examinations in the Army and govern the grant of substantive ranks and their promotions on the same basis as is done in I.A.S. and other civil employments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is not quite correct to say that an officer loses six months seniority every year that he fails to pass the promotion examination. There are two promotion examinations—one for promotion to the substantive rank of Captain and another for promotion to the substantive rank of Major which are held twice a year. The rules require that regular officers have to pass the appropriate examination within the specified time limit which is six years for promotion from Lieutenant to Captain and 13 years from Captain to Major. Those who do not succeed in passing the examination within the prescribed period are allowed a grace period of one year. In their case, substantive promotion takes effect from the date of their passing the examination within the grace period, that is, their seniority is retarded by the period of extra time taken in passing the examination.

(b) No. The nature of service in the Army is different from that on the Civil side and rules for the promotion of Army officers have of necessity to be different from those for civilian officers. Besides, I.A.S. officers are also required to qualify in departmental tests in a number of subjects. Promotion examinations exist in most of the armies of the world and it would be a retrograde step to abolish them for the Indian Army Officers.

Central Social Welfare Board

893. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in class II grade and above in the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) the number in which the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are constituted; and

(c) the qualifications prescribed for their membership?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 25.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 60].

Displaced Government Servants from Bahawalpur

894. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of treating displaced Government employees from Bahawalpur at par with displaced Government servants from other units of West Pakistan is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when the decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It has been decided that *ex*-employees of Bahawalpur State cannot be treated on par with displaced Government servants from Sind and North West Frontier Province. But the question as to which of the concessions granted to the latter can be extended to the former and in what circumstances is under consideration. The final decision on this point is expected to be taken shortly.

Audio-Visual Education

895. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the films and photographic equipment demonstrated by Australia at the International Seminar on Audio-Visual Aids to Education have been presented to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, its list?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Tablet of he House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 61].

सीमा पुलिस

८९६. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में १९५४-५५ के दौरान में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को कितनी सहायता दी गयी है ;

(ख) १९५५-५६ में कितनी राशि दिये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस पुलिस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना नियंत्रण रहता है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). मांगी हुई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ६२]

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीमा पुलिस पर कोई शासन सम्बन्धी नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

Excavations at Paithan

897. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the work of excavations at Paithan (Hyderabad State) started by the Hyderabad Government is to be continued by the Archaeological Department?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No.

Lectures and Demonstrations for Journalists

898. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day course of lectures and demonstrations was recently organised for journalists by the Army Headquarters of the Lucknow sub-area; and

(b) if so, whether such courses will also be organised by the Army Headquarters of other sub-areas?

The Deputy Minister of Defence Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Short duration courses for journalists are being organised by the three Services. In the case of the Army, Centres have been selected on Command basis. A course at Lucknow has already been held. Such courses have been or will be held by the Army at six other Centres, *viz.*, Delhi, Calcutta, Jammu, Srinagar, Poona and Madras.

Limestone

899. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of limestone deposits exists at Andrelta, Tehsil Palampur, Kangra District ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake its survey?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information available is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 63].

Land Bases in Manipur

900. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land affected by the latest order of the Government of Manipur cancelling annual leases of their land in the Lamphel Pat, Imphal;

(b) the reason for this action; and

(c) since how long these lands have been leased out?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No orders have been issued cancelling all annual leases. Persons who were in possession of and in violation of terms and condition of the annual leases have been served with eviction notices with permission to harvest standing crops. The area involved is 121 acres.

(b) The terms of the annual lease and conditions governing settlement in the area preclude allotment to persons already possessing land elsewhere or subletting or transfer of the plots allotted. The persons referred to above, have either violated these conditions or furnished false particulars originally.

(c) 18th February 1952.

Central Secretariat

901. **Shri Rishang Keishing:**
Shri Thimmaiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1818 on the 15th September, 1955 and state the number

of candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who passed the Assistants examination held by the U.P.S.C. and the number of those who were selected?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On the results of the Examination held in July 1955, the U.P.S.C. have recommended 105 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment as Assistants. All of them are being considered for appointment as such.

Welfare Work in Manipur

902. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund finally allotted for the welfare of the tribal people of Manipur for the year 1955-56;

(b) the amount so far utilised out of it; and

(c) the schemes or works implemented therewith so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 13.60 lakhs so far.

(b) and (c). The information is not available at this stage, and will be laid on the Table of the House when collected.

Financial Assistance to Tribals of Manipur

903. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1955 by the Government of Manipur, from the Tribal people for financial help for the construction of (i) wells, (ii) irrigation channels or terrace field and (iii) bridal paths;

(b) the number of applications accepted; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aid to Tribal Students of Tripura

904. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid is given to Tribal Students studying in non-Government High Schools in Tripura;

(b) if so, what is the number of such students;

(c) whether any applications are pending for the grant of such aid; and

(d) if so, when these are going to be disposed of?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, stipends are given.

(b) Sixteen.

(c) Yes, four cases.

(d) Shortly.

Smuggling

905. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested on the West Pakistan border in 1955 so far;

(b) the total value of goods confiscated;

(c) the major items among them; and

(d) the number of smugglers convicted?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No smuggler was arrested on the West Pakistan border in 1955 (upto 30th November 1955), although 712 smugglers were dealt with under the Customs law.

(b) The total value of goods confiscated during that period on that border was Rs. 1,69,127.

(c) The major items confiscated were animals, gold, silver, currency, textiles and "tilla".

(d) No smuggler was sent up for trial in any court during that period; only executive action under customs law was taken against the smugglers.

Library for Scientific and Technical Studies

906. **Shri Thanu Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government libraries for scientific and technical studies together with their locations; and

(b) the number of journals published by the Research Laboratories?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

907. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent up till now out of the money allotted in the First Five Year Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the approximate money proposed to be spent during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) We do not have the exact up-to-date figures, and as the same have to be obtained authoritatively through the Accountants General of the States before they can be laid before the House, the collection of the information is likely to take considerable time at least in respect of the last and the current years. But on a rough estimate, the outlay in the First Plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 39 crores or so.

(b) The exact allocation has still to be settled but is expected to be more than double the provision made in the First Plan.

Arrears of Land Revenue in Tripura

908. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of land revenue accumulated during the period 1949-52, in Tripura;

(b) how many petitions have been received for remission of arrears; and

(c) in how many cases arrears have been remitted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

School Committees in Tripura

909. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any School Committees for management of Primary Schools in Tripura;

(b) if so, their functions; and

(c) whether any rules have been framed for their guidance?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To suggest ways and means for improvement of Schools.

(c) Generally the Bengal Education Code is followed.

Tea Industry

910. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of profits accruing from the tea industry that has been remitted abroad since December, 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Rs. 11.96 crores were remitted abroad from January to October, 1955.

Protected Monuments

911. Shri Chaliha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the protected monuments in the States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) the amount budgeted for their repair and upkeep for each of the above States for 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 64].

(b)

	Rs.
Assam . . .	25,247
Manipur . . .	Nil.
Tripura . . .	Nil.

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

९१२. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में धर्म प्रचार कार्य में लगे हुये कुछ विदेशी नागरिकों की भारत विरोधी कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को चालू वर्ष में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हां, भारत के कुछ भागों में कार्य करने वाले धर्म प्रचारकों की कुछ व्यक्तिगत शिकायतें आई हैं ।

(ख) शिकायतों की जांच की जा चुकी है। जिन मामलों में शिकायतों की जांच पूरी हो गई है, उनमें यह पाया गया कि शिकायतें सही नहीं थीं।

Beryllium

913. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments were recently conducted by the Geological Survey of India to produce Beryllium in Bengal; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in West Bengal have not revealed any occurrence of Beryl so far.

उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन

९१४. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विश्व विद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों और माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के प्रधानों के ८ जनवरी, १९५५ के सम्मेलन में पास किये उस संकल्प का ज्ञान है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितनी राशि व्यय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित योजना तैयार की गई है, यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके किस तारीख तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) हां, जी ।

(ख) तथा (ग) योजनायें अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है ।

Rajasthan Armed Constabulary

916. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 344 on the 2nd March, 1953 and state how much expenditure has been contributed by the Centre for the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary year-wise; and

(b) how far the border force has been successful in checking border incidents and maintaining law and order?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) For the year 1950-51 Rs. 7·5 lakhs and it has been decided to contribute Rs. 19·56 lakhs for the year 1951-52.

(b) The State Government are satisfied that the Border Force is doing useful work in checking border incidents and maintaining law and order.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

917. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no special schemes relating to the administration of scheduled areas in different States have been put up to the Planning Commission for approval and integration into the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir; it is not a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhil Corps

918. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 237 on the 24th February, 1953 and state:

(a) whether Mewar Bhil Corps and Malwa Bhil Corps were raised in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat respectively by the British Government; and

(b) if so, [illegible] reasons for [illegible]ir being treated as irregular Sta[illegible]ces at the time of taking over by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Mewar Bhil Corps and the Malwa Bhil Corps were raised by the British Government in 1840 with a view to maintaining law and order in the Bhil Country.

These Corps were paid for and maintained by the old Political Department and were never treated as a part of the Armed Forces. Even the Mewar State Government to whom the Mewar Bhil Corps was transferred on 1st April, 1938, did not treat it as a regular Indian State Force unit. These Corps therefore continued to be treated as irregular units.

Civilians in Ordnance Depots

919. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Standing Establishment Committee have recommended a large reduction in the strength of various categories of civilians employed in Ordnance Depots;

(b) whether there has been any corresponding reduction in workloads; and

(c) the decision taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The Committee have recommended a reduction in the strength of some categories of civilians. The net decrease in total strength recommended is about 6·5%.

(b) Yes.

(c) The case is under examination of Government.

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

920. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred at present on the maintenance of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore;

(b) the total number of officers and staff working there;

(c) whether any income accrues to Government from it; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Annual recurring expenditure, at present, is approximately Rs. 10 lakhs.

(b) 207.

(c) and (d) Rs. 3,500/- have so far been received as premia and royalty for the grant of licences for the exploitation of processes developed at the Institute.

Tamil Literature

921. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to translate the ancient Tamil books into other regional languages; and

(b) if so, the names of such books?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M.M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mercy Petitions

922. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of mercy petitions submitted against death sentences from each State during the current year and the number of petitions accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 65].

Monuments in Orissa

923. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments in the State of Orissa which are under the supervision of the Central Government;

(b) their names and the districts where they are situated;

(c) the date on which each monument was brought under the supervision of the Union Government; and

(d) the amount spent so far on the protection and improvement of each of the monuments?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 49.

(b) and (c) These are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) The figures for 1954-55 are being collected and will be placed on the Table in due course. It is not feasible to collect the figures for each monument for the earlier years.

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना

९२४. **श्री एच० आर० मयानी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा संस्थाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और शिक्षा प्रणाली का सुधार करने के

लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी कितनी राशि व्यय की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास : (क) १७.९ करोड़ रुपया।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से यह जानकारी मांगी है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Survey of India

925. **Shri Punnoose :** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *Khalasis* of Survey of India, Dibrugarh have to perform duties of night guards; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Natural Resoures (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Field units, *Khalasis* have to perform the duties of night guards in turn as reliable guards specially recruited are not easily available. Those who perform these duties are given time off in lieu.

Survey of India

926. **Shri Punnoose :** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contingent *Khalasis* employed in the field parties of Survey of India are not paid rail fares when recruited for reporting to the place of duty;

(b) whether they are also not paid rail fares to reach their homes after completion of the field season; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Nartural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government do not as a rule pay Travelling Allowance to employees borne on contingent establishment at the time of recruitment and discharge.

Confirmations in I.A.S. Cadre

927. **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the rules that govern the confirmation of State officers promoted to the I.A.S. cadre against 25 per cent quota in the senior scale of the I.A.S. cadre;

(b) the number of officers out of the above category in the Orissa State who have not yet beeen confirmed in senior scales of pay; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Under the I.A.S. (Recruitment) Rules ther is no officiating promotion to the I.A.S. All officers promoted to the 25 per cent quota are automatically regarded as confirmed in the senior scale of the I.A.S.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

928. **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have integrated in their Second Five Year Plans any special schemes for the socio-economic and cultural progress of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, what are they and the names of the States where they are to be executed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes.

(b) They are many and are contained in practically all the State Plans which are at present under finalisation by the States in consultation with the Planning Commission. The details could be had as soon the Plans are final.

U.P.S.C. Assistants' Examination

929. **Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Public Service Commission held a competitive examination recently for recruitment of assistants in the Cetral Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, the number of examination centres and the number of candidates who sat for the examination in each of the centres;

(c) the number of candidates to be selected; and

(d) by what time the results are going to be announced?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes. The examination was held from 28th November to 10th December, 1955.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 66].

(c) 100.

(d) The result will be published with minimum delay possible. No precise date has been fixed for the publication.

Directorate of Map Publication

930. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1258 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether orders for the payment of Dearness Allowance at the enhanced rate to the staff paid from contingencies of the Directorate of Map Publication, Survey of India, have since been issued; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes Sir, orders have been issued for payment of dearness allowance at the enhanced rates to the staff in question with effect from the 16th August, 1947.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of India

931. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned Compensatory allowance at the rate of ten per cent of basic pay to Class IV employees of Survey of India, Eastern Circle, Shillong;

(b) if so, whether payment has been made to them; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Secretariat Service

932. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 148 on the 28th November, 1955 and state when the result of the examination held for promotion of Assistants to Assistant Superintendents is likely to be declared?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Candidates who failed to qualify at the written test have already been informed of the marks obtained by them. For those who qualified, arrangements are being made for the *viva voce* test. their results will be announced as soon the *viva voce* test is completed.

Financial Grants to Madhya Bharat Government

933. **Shri R. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given during the current year to the Madhya Bharat Government and the purpose for which it has been sanctioned;

(b) the amounts out of the above given by way of loan and grant-in-aid separately; and

(c) the details regarding the progress of the works for which the loan and grant have been given?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनायें

९३४. **श्री आर० सी० शर्मा:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य भारत में किन किन स्थानों में कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र खोले गये हैं;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) मार्च, १९५६ तक ऐसे केन्द्र किन किन स्थानों में खोले जायेंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): (क) से (ग). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Central Social Welfare Board

934-A. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board, Orissa Branch, sends reports periodically on the working of the different schemes being worked by it; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in respect of each scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr M. M. Das): (a) A few reports have been sent by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Orissa.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, Annexure No. 67].

DAILY DIGEST

[*Friday, 22nd December, 1955*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS — 1403-35

S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1120.	Sixteenth Report of Estimates Committee	1403-04
1121.	Indian High Commission in London	1404-05
1122.	Defence Minister's Foreign Tour	1405-06
1123.	National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel	1406-07
1124.	Study of Sanskrit	1407-08
1125.	Promotion of Scientific Research	1408-09
1127.	Gallantry Awards	1410-11
1128.	Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd.	1411-12
1129.	Coal Tar	1412-13
1130.	International Geography Seminar	1413-14
1131.	Iron Mines	1414-15
1132.	Scholarships in Humanities	1415-17
1133.	Mineral Oil Deposit	1417-18
1134.	Wooden Ships	1418-19
1135.	Awards and Decorations.	1419-20
1136.	Grants to Andhra	1420-21
1139.	International Seminar on Population	1421-22
1140.	Promotion Examinations in the Army	1422-23
1141.	Punjab University Camp College	1423-24
1142.	Naval Dock Yard Apprentice School, Bombay	1424-25
1143.	Research Scholarships in Humanities.	1425-27
1144.	Travel Facilities to Andamans.	1427-28
1145.	Central Detective Training School at Hyderabad	1428-29
1146.	Development Schemes in Manipur	1429-30
1147.	Gadia Lohar in Rajasthan	1430-32
1148.	Income Tax Appeals	1432-33
1149.	Companies	1433
1150.	Indians Abroad	1434-35
1151.	Secondary Education	1435

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS — 1335-70

S.Q. No.	Subject	CLUMNS
1126.	Dry Batteries	1435-36
1137.	Administrative Staff College	1436
1138.	Central Service Rules	1436
1152.	Commissioned Officers' Pay and Pensions	1436
1153.	Geological Survey	1436-37
1154.	Ordinance Factories	1437
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 22nd December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

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12 NOON

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES OF FORTY-THIRD TO FORTY-SIXTH SITTINGS

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Eleventh Session.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF U.P.S.C. FOR 1954-55 AND GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM THEREON

The Deputy-Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under Article 323(1) of the Constitution:

(1) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1954-55; and

(2) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice during 1954-55.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-468/55]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(1) First Statement — Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 1].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 2].

(3) Supplementary Statement No. X—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 3].

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 4].

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 5].

(6) Supplementary Statement No XXIV—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 6].

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXIX—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 7].

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII—Fourth Session, 1953, Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 8].

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(9) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIX—Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 9].

(10) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVII—Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 10].

(11) Supplementary Statement No. XXXV—First Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 11].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the River Boards Bill, 1955 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1955."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill, 1955, which has been passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1955."

RIVER BOARDS BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the River Boards Bill, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Offices of Proftt.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions.

PETITION *RE* REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 179 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received relating to the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

Statement

Petition relating to the report of the States reorganisation Commission.

No. of Signatories	Distt. or Town	State	No. of Petition
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	50

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I would like to make a statement in order to correct the slight mistake in the reply given on the 4th August 1955 in the Lok Sabha to Shri Raghunath Singh's Unstarred Question No. 202. In reply to that question it was stated that the number of institutions opened by foreign Christian missionaries during the last few years in certain tribal areas was 204 and that this number included educational, medical and

religious institutions. Subsequent information received from one of the State Governments however showed that the number of institutions was 77 less than that originally reported by it. I, therefore, seek the permission of the House to correct my earlier reply which may be amended to read 127. This number includes educational, medical and religious institutions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: On a point of order. Question No. 1144 related to better travel facilities. In my supplementary I asked about permission to run plane services but the hon. Deputy Minister replied that the question pertained to steamer services. We are all very much interested in Andamans and we want a satisfactory reply given to us.

Shri Kamath: It was wrongly addressed.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see it now. That question is vital. It does include to my mind the question of air services. Perhaps it was the wrong Ministry to which he addressed.

Shri Datar: So far as this question of administration of Andamans is concerned, it is true that we deal with it but so far as the question of air services is concerned, it is dealt with by the Communications Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The absence of information was there and the reply was correct so far as the substance was concerned. But then it was presented wrongly. That is the only thing.

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion:

> "That the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission be taken into consideration."

I will now state the position as I have been doing all these days. In all ninety hon. Members have spoken including the half-finished speech that would be continued today. We have now two days. Tomorrow, I think we will sit upto 7 P.M. I propose to call upon the hon. Home Minister to reply by about 5.30. I do not know what time he will take but if he wants more time, I think he should be given more time. I have assumed that he will not take more than 1½ hours; I have not consulted him.

I have been appealing to hon. Members to be as short as possible. But I am afraid the appeal is not going any further in the direction of success. The programme for today will be as I now state to the House. Of course, I wish to give more time to Punjab where there are more controversies, some time to Bombay for special representations and then other provinces will come in. We should have about a couple of general speeches also. That is the programme. I need not mention the names but the speeches from probable States will be U.P., Andhra, Punjab, Bombay, Bihar, Bengal, Telangana, Himachal, Assam and perhaps some tribals. Hon. Members would therefore keep strictly within their time limit—that is fifteen minutes.

Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur): Nobody from M.P.?

Mr. Speaker: No. They have spoken. Let there be no questions. If more questions are put and suggestions are made with respect to particular States, there will be less time. I have already said it yesterday. That means they should be excluded. I will call upon Shri Hem Raj now. (*Interruptions.*) The point is that if more time is taken now in making suggestions there will be less time for discussion. That is the programme for today. Every day I am taking stock as to who has spoken and how many have spoken. I can give an analysis to the hon. Members if they want but not at this time.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): From Madras only one has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. I may repeat that it is not possible to give every hon. Member who wishes to speak a chance of speaking. There is this difficulty. Bearing that difficulty in mind, I said that any person

[Mr. Speaker]

who did not get a chance to speak will have an opportunity of submitting a memorandum and they should be satisfied with that. If I were to give a chance to every hon. Member who wishes to speak, I think this discussion must go on at least for a month more. Obviously, we cannot have that much time and it will undoubtedly be repetitions of the same thing. From the sources from which I have information including the various notes which hon. Members write to me, I am making a selection. It is possible that my selection may err in some respects and I can understand the urge of each hon. Member to speak something so that his constituency may feel assured that the hon. Member is discharging his duty in Parliament. But that object can be achieved even by putting in the memorandum. If it is admitted, I may say that hon. Members can publish that memorandum if admitted outside also as amended.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
SITUATION IN RATACHERA IN AGARTALA

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I bring one point to your notice. A supplementary statement has to be made by me with regard to an adjournment motion. I am prepared to make it today or tomorrow as you wish.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is better to make it today because tomorrow is the last day. Is it long?

Shri Datar: It is a fairly long statement—about six pages. I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House if you so direct.

An Hon. Member: He may place it on the Table.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): No; it is about an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I think it should not be laid on the Table. Let the House know the facts: how far the hon. Member who gave notice of the motion is factually correct. Let me also hear what the hon. Minister has to say.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): Sir, I will take only one minute to make my humble submission.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No more submissions. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to say anything now. Now it will be taken as disobedience to the specific instructions of the Chair if he persists in that kind of thing.

Now, I call upon Shri Datar to make his statement.

Shri Datar: Sir, on December 2, 1955, when the adjurnment motion moved by my friends, Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Biren Dutt, was taken up for consideration by the House, I had occasion to make a brief statement of the facts as we were able to ascertain them. When the movers of the adjournment motion had made further statements. You, Sir, were pleased to direct that further enquiries be conducted into the specific allegations made and that I should make a full statement in respect of them. A very full and thorough enquiry has now been made by the authorities of the Tripura State and I am in a position to place before the House further details of the facts as we have been able to verify them.

I will refer again to the main facts of the incidents of October 22, 1955. An Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police of the Fatikroy Police Station with four Constables was detailed to arrest an accused person in connection with a burglary case. On the way, they accidentally met one Dhan Singh Tripura with a loaded unlicensed double barrel muzzle loading gun. The Assistant Sub-Inspector arrested Dhan Singh and seized the gun after observing all the necessary formalities. While being escorted to the Police Station, Dhan Singh raised a hue and cry at which a huge mob of Tripuras, both men and women, armed with deadly weapons, surrounded the police party and snatched away Dhan Singh from police custody. After forcibly taking away Dhan Singh from police custody, the mob led by Rakhal Singh and Taki Roy Deb Barma, chased the police party with a view to recover the un-

licensed gun and also to assault the police party. The mob which had by this time swelled to about 300 persons hotly chased the police along a distance of two miles from the place of occurrence. The police found it difficult to fight against such heavy odds and they felt embarassed as the womenfolk were in the forefront of the mob and therefore took shelter in three houses belonging to lawabiding persons. These houses were surrounded by the mob who demanded the surrender of the police personnel from the owners of the houses concerned. The officer-in-charge of the Fatikroy Police Station who was camping in an adjacent village, received information of this soon afterwards and rushed to the spot on elephant back. On the arrival of the Station Officer, the members of the police party came out of hiding. The mob apparently thought that the Station Officer had brought reinforcements with him and gradually dispersed. The police party then hurriedly retreated to the police station where two cases, one for rioting and assault and the other under the Indian Arms Act were registered.

The First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kailasahar, and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer visited the spot on October 27. They sent urgent radiograms to the Superintendent of Police urging the necessity of opening police camps in the areas to afford protection to the law-abiding persons who had assisted the police and also to help in arresting the accused persons who had gone underground. The two officers particularly stressed that the local public had become very panicky and pointed out that two of the persons who had given assistance to the police, namely Balaram Tripura and Sukul Chandra Tripura, had already been kidnapped by the anti-social elements. A police camp was accordingly set up in village Emrapassa on November 1, 1955. When the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kailasahar and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer visited the place of occurrence on October 27, no complaint whatever was lodged before them either of arson or of ill treatment of women.

On the morning of November 20, the officer-in-charge of the camp police station was informed by some local inhabitants that a few mischievous people among the anti-social elements had set fire to some dilapidated and abandoned huts with some special motive. The Police Officer in charge hastened to the spot accompanied by some villagers and found the information correct. He immediately sent a radiogram to the Superintendent of Police informing him of this and adding that the anti-social elements had set fire to abandoned huts with a view to make out a case for the removal of the police camp from the area. This was followed by a telegram sent from Kailasahar by one Gokul Singh, to the Chief Commissioner stating that the houses of the villagers had been burnt in Ratachern area by the police and that money, rice, jute, hens, etc., were looted by the police and women tortured. The same telegram was repeated by Shri Gokul Singh to the Home Minister and to Shri Dasaratha Deb Barman.

Following the discussion on this adjournment motion on December 2, and in pursuance of the desire expressed by the Speaker that further enquiries be made in the matter, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kailasahar who is a magistrate of the 1st class and the Circle Inspector of Police, Kailasahar, on December 8, visited the villages reported to have been affected by the alleged police excesses and made further enquiries into the allegations. The Superintendent of Police, an officer of the Bengal Police on deputation and who is the Chief Police Officer of the State, also visited the place of occurrence on December 11, 1955. Throughout his enquiries, the Superientendent of Police was accompanied by Shri Gokul Singh, who was the originator of the telegram referred to above.

Shri Gokul Singh admitted that the telegram sent by him was based on pure hearsay and that at the time of the alleged occurrence, he was at Kailasahar. He also admitted that he

[Shri Datar]

does not know English and that the telegram was drafted on his behalf by Shri Baidyanath Mazumdar of Kailasahar. Shri Gokul Singh stated before the Superintendent of Police that he had no information whatsoever of rape or molestation of women nor was he aware that any such allegation was contained in the telegram sent from Kailasahar in his name. He said that the information received by him was that while searching for accused persons the police had taken away money, rice, jute, hens, etc., from the houses of the accused persons. He again made it clear that he had no personal knowledge even in respect of these allegations as he visited the village of Emrapassa for the first time only on December 8, 1955, with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer.

During the enquiry, Shri Gokul Singh was given a full opportunity to produce as many witnesses as he could to support the various allegations made. He produced four women from Raikrishnapara, three women from Bilatmonipara and one from Harimohanpara. All these women were examined separately in the presence of Shri Gokul Singh completely segregated from the local police with a view to remove any suggestion of fear, intimidation or improper influence. They all categorically denied the allegations of rape and molestation. Some of them, however, alleged that some articles in cash or in kind were taken away by the police from their houses. On further questioning, they contradicted their previous statements and failed to substantiate their allegations. The teacher of the local school, Jnanendra Bhattacharjee and two students were also examined. The school is situated in the centre of the places of the alleged occurrences. The teacher and the students are residents of the houses visited by the police during search. They said they saw that after the search the police party passed by the side of the school but they were not carrying anything away from the houses of the accused persons nor did they in the village hear any complaint from any quarter about pilfering or molestation of women.

Two women, Basanti and Suryakanya, alleged that they had received hurt on their wrists. An enquiry established that these bruises were received by them during their scuffle with the police in rescuing Dhan Singh. These women made no complaint of rape or molestation. They were examined by a medical officer and the examination proved that they had not undergone any ill treatment.

The enquiry has also established that when the Police were conducting their searches, they were always accompanied by local persons of good reputation. The women produced by Shri Gokul Singh also confirmed that the police party was always accompanied by members of the public when they came to search the houses. Other villagers also confirmed that the police party after the search did not take away any articles from any of the houses. As to the reports of arson, three small huts were found to have been gutted. These were dilapidated and abandoned huts. Several witnesses attested to the fact that the fire in the huts was seen long after the departure of the police from the place of occurrance. Well-constructed huts quite adjacent to these burnt down huts were completely intact.

The State Government, after careful enquiry, have come to the following conclusions:—

(a) Neither Shri Gokul Singh nor anybody else made any allegation of rape. The women alleged to have been raped categorically denied having made any such complaint to anybody. The medical report disappoves these allegations.

(b) It is established that the police party did not take away the belongings of the accused persons during the search of their houses.

(c) The allegation of arson by the police is baseless.

(d) The statement made by Shri Dasaratha Deb on December 2 in the House that on the representation made by two ladies who were raped, the Superintendent of Police suspended two police officers is incorrect. No such representation was received by the Superintendent of Police nor did he suspend any police officer in this connection. On the other hand, the Superintendent of Police has announced the grant of a reward to the Station Officer of the Fatikroy Police Station.

(e) The statement made by Shri Dasaratha Deb on December 2 that four women from Demdumcherra village made complaints to local authorities and that as a consequence two policemen were punished is unfounded.

(f) Some people in the area have set up this agitation and made these false allegations mainly with a view to get the police camp at Emrapassa withdrawn by the State Government. It is not possible to close down the police camp without danger to the security of the law-abiding local people. As already stated, two of these persons who helped the police, have been kidnapped by anti-social elements and the other people have a reasonable apprehension that they will be subjected to ill-treatment if the police camp were to be withdrawn.

(g) It was stated on December 2 by Shri Dasaratha Deb in the House that the news about the alleged incidents in Ratacherra were published in the Calcutta Daily *Swadhinate*. This is a party paper, and is the only paper which published news of the alleged incidents.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order now. I have heard the statement carefully. The enquiry appears to me to have been not merely an enquiry by the police but by a magistrate. That means in some sense a judicial enquiry. I was myself very particular to have as fair and truthful an enquiry as possible especially because of the ellegations of molestation of women, as stated in the House. The way in which the women have been examined is also set out in detail in that statement. The statements were taken not in the presence of the police but the police was kept out and the statements were taken separately from each other, so that no women would fight shy of stating anything if she really had to say anything. Now, in view of this statement and enquiry, I do not think there is any ground at all for me to give consent to the adjournment motion. There is nothing to discuss. The facts are already before the House now and, therefore, I do not give my consent to it, and we proceed to the next business.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: My submission is......

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be done. The hon. Member will resume his seat. It is not the function of the Chair now to decide upon the facts.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Not the facts; the statement which I made is....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He made his statement. I gave him an opportunity of making it. I requested him to go and help the Ministry with statements and facts as he liked. Whether that was done or not, I do not know.

Shri Datar: It was done.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: That was not the point.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way of going on with the business in the House.

Shri Dasartha Deb: *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The very person who was the informant of the hon. Member was present all through the enquiry.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In another place.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In another place or not, we are not concerned with it now. I am concerned only with the statement made by the hon. Member as a ground for the adjournment motion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The statement was.....

Mr. Speaker: No talks like that. To my mind, the position is very clear and whatever it be, I am not going to sit further in judgment upon the facts. Whether the hon. Member accepts the position or not, I accept the statement which is made after a judicial or semi-judicial enquiry in the matter, on the spot, keeping the informant of the hon. Member present all through the enquiry. I do not think any further proof is necessary to accept *prima facie* the truthfulness of the account stated. On the facts stated, I am quite clear that I cannot give my consent to the adjournment motion.

Shri Kamath: Magisterial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: The magistrate is different from police. The hon. Member himself was a magistrate for some time. The magistrate is connected with the police no doubt. That way, even a judge is connected, even a Minister is connected and hon. Members also are connected with the police. Whatever it may be, I am not quite sure whether the hon. Member has heard the whole statement.

Shri Kamath: I have heard it as carefully as you have.

Mr. Speaker: If he has carefully heard it, probably it is not necessary for me to say anything more. I do not say anything more. We proceed to the next business.

MOTION *RE*. REPORT OF THE STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): I would be failing in my duty if I do not answer the points raised by my hon. friends from Karnataka in regard to specific issues over the Tungabhadra project, the high-level canal and Bellary. I request you to give me chance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is taking the opportunity of making out his points in the form of a point of order. That is very wrong; that is very irregular. The debate cannot proceed if merely because one hon. Member has said anything, the other hon. Member immediately wants to reply. It will be an endless business and if the debate is to be carried on in that manner, logically, I do not see any reason why hon. Members who have already spoken should not be given a chance again of speaking on some points raised after they have spoken. There is no end to that. Members must remember that the subject of the debate is not one remark of an hon. Member. That is not the subject of the debate. It is only the principles of reorganisation, a general picture of reorganisation, the advantages and disadvantages of a particular proposal of the S.R.C. These are the broad points on which the discussion is sought,—more with a view to discuss....

Shri Lakshmayya: With a view to..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall have to ask him to leave the House if he gets up in the middle. He has been doing that persistently. If he does so, I should ask him to leave the House; I should be sorry, but then I shall have to do it. Even in interruption in debates, we must observe some parliamentary decorum, some kind of procedure. The point that he raises is not the way of discussion. The discussion should be confined to the main points of the subject under consideration. Even if a Member makes some remarks, casually, here or there, there is no reason why another Member should be called upon by the Chair to reply to it. I have again and again explained it. It is impossible to call upon all Members, but if the hon. Member has a grievance about it, and thinks that he must reply, he has got the remedy of making a statement and filing it. As I said, he can publish it

also provided it is admitted and then he can publish it as amended, and not in a way that he has liked it to write. I am trying every day to sit at least for a couple of hours, breaking my head over this thing. I am not interested in this Member or that Member speaking. I have no interest in any particular Member. I am equally interested in all and I am interested in seeing that all points of view are placed before the House. That is the position of the person in the Chair. He may commit mistakes; after all, he is a human being. But there need not be this kind of remark and suggestion as the hon. Member put forward. Let us not take the time of the House unnecessarily, especially when we have very little time at our disposal.

I was about to call upon Shri Hem Raj to speak. Now, he will be allowed to go on, without any disturbance.

The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion regarding S.R.C. Report.

Yesterday, Shri Hem Raj was on his legs. Now the hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल में माननीय सदन के सामने पंजाबी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में बतला रहा था कि किस तरह से इस पंजाबी भाषा के प्रश्न ने पंजाब के वायुमंडल को विषम बना दिया है । मैं सदन के सम्मुख दो प्वाइंट्स आज और रखना चाहता हूं ।

पहला तो यह कि अकाली दल की जो तजवीज है और जो उनकी तरफ़ से कहा गया है कि जिले कांगड़े को पंजाब से बाहर कर के किसी इलाक़े में मिला दिया जाय, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । श्री बहादुर सिंह ने यह कहा कि डोगरा लोगों की भाषा, कल्चर और रीति रिवाज पंजाब की भाषा और कल्चर से मिलती नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने हिस्ट्री का अच्छी तरह से मुताला नहीं किया। अगर वह हिस्ट्री का मुताला करते तो गालिबन यह बात नहीं कहते । मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जिस भाषा और जिस लिपि के लिए आज वह इतने जोश से बोल रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि वह लिपि पंजाब में हरदिलअजीज बने, उस लिपि की अगर हिस्ट्री को वह देखें तो उन को पता चल जायगा कि उन की जो लिपि है उसका दरअसल आगाज और शुरुआत कहां से हुई ? हिस्ट्री इस बात को साबित करती है कि वह लिपि टांकरी से निकली है । ग्रियरसन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि जिला कांगड़ा इलाक़े की जो डोगरी भाषा है, यह पंजाबी की एक शाख है । भाई जोध सिंह जो कि पंजाब कौंसिल के मेम्बर हैं और बड़े क़ाबिल आदमी हैं उन्होंने प्रिंसिपल बहादुर मल के लेख के जवाब में एक लेख लिखा है और उस में वह इस प्रकार कहते हैं :

> "May I inform my friend that there is a script called Takri or Thakri used in Kangra hills and old inscriptions in that district. Gurmukhi and Thakri have 15 letters common, 5 resemble each other, 6 have some resemblance and eight are different in both."

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि उन्होंने भी यही लिखा है कि गुरुमुखी स्क्रिप्ट दरअसल टहांकरी से निकली है। इस के अलावा मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि श्री एम० एस० रंधावा ने जो किताब "कांगड़ा स्कूल आफ़ पेंटिंग" लिखी है उसकी दुनिया के हर एक कोने में धाक बैठ गई है और कांगड़ा पेंटिंग के मुताल्लिक़ उसमें, उन्होंने लिखा है कि कौन सा ऐसा पंजाबी भाई है जो कांगड़ा स्कूल आफ़ पेंटिंग्स पर फ़ख्र नहीं करता । तो मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारा पंजाब के साथ जो रिश्ता है वह आज का नहीं बल्कि सदियों पुराना है । और हम हमेशा पंजाब का एक

[श्री हेम राज]

हिसा रहे है। सरदार हुकम सिंह ने यह दलील दी थी कि चूंकि वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड ने इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि कांगड़ा पंजाब में नहीं रहना चाहता इसलिए इसको हिमाचल प्रदेश में जाने दिया जाय और इसको पंजाब में न रहने दिया जाय, मैं ने उस वक्त उनको टोका था और कहा था कि मैंने कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को लिखा है कि उनका क्या कहना है और उन्होंने चिट्ठी भेज कर बतलाया है कि उनका कोई प्रस्ताव इस क़िस्म का नहीं है जिसमें उन्होंने यह पास किया हो कि कांगड़ा पंजाब में नहीं रहना चाहता। इसके अलावा अगर पबलिक ओपीनियन को ही देखना है तो मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि पंजाब विधान सभा के कांगड़ा ज़िले के ९ मेम्बरों में से ७ ने विधान सभा में इस अम्र की तक़रीर की हैं कि हम पंजाब का हिस्सा हैं और हम पंजाब में ही बना रहना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही जितनी हमारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कांग्रेस कमेटीज हैं, म्युनिसपल कमेटीज हैं, उनके रेजोलेशन्ज मेरे पास पड़े हैं कि हम पंजाब का हिस्सा हैं और हम पंजाब के ही साथ रहेंगे। मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि आज पंजाबी भाषा और लिपि के सवाल को लेकर जिस तरह पर उनका आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उसने पंजाब के वातावरण को विषम बना दिया है और उसने साम्प्रदायिकता का रुख अख्तियार किया है। इसी तरह से यह जो कांगड़ा का सवाल है इसको भी फ़िरके-वाराना तौर पर सोचा जा रहा है।

कांगड़ा एक तो पहाड़ी इलाक़ा है और दूसरे हमारे इलाक़े वालों ने सन् १८४८ और १८५७ में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ़ बगावत की और जिसके स्वरूप हम ग्रेज शासकों के कोपभाजन बने ' सका नतीजा में वह मिला कि उन्होंने हमारे पहाड़ी इलाक़े को हमेशा नेगलेक्टेड रखा और उसकी तरफ़ कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया और वहा बैकवर्ड और नेगलेक्टेड इलाक़ा बन कर रह गया और मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जब यह मामला पंजाब विधान सभा के सामने लाया गया और हमारे कांगड़े ज़िले के जो असेम्बली के मेम्बरान थे वह एक प्रस्ताव लाये और वहां पर हमारे अकाली भाई थे, गांधी जनता पार्टी के लोग थे, कांग्रेस के लोग थे और कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी थे और उन्होंने मुत्तफ़िक़ा तौर पर एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जो कि इस प्रकार है :

"In view of the extreme backwardness of the people of Kangra District, Tehsil Una of Hoshiarpur District, Bhiwani Tehsil of Hissar District, Naraingarh Tehsil and other sub-mountaneous and backward parts of Ambala District, Jhajjar Tehsil of Rohtak District, Rewari Tehsil and undeveloped parts of Gurgaon District, Kaithal Tehsil of Karnal District, Bet area in thana Kanuan, Tehsil and District Gurdaspur and Shahpur Kandi, Gurdaspur District, in matters of education, of the lack of adequate drinking water facilities and of suitable means of transport and communications, of proper means of irrigation, of lack of any kind of industry and of their inadequate representation in Government services, this Assembly recommends to the Government that it should itself make funds available, and if necessary approach the Union Government for the purpose, for a proper and planned development of the said areas and it further recommends that special concessions be granted to the people of these areas in the matters of admission to all Government or Government-aided institutions and of appointments to services."

मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि इस बात को पंजाब की विधान सभा ने भी माना है कि यह इलाक़ा जो है यह माउंटेनस होने की

वजह से नेगलेक्टेड रहा और बैकवर्ड है। और इसके अलावा एस० आर० सी० कमिशन के क़ाबिल मेम्बरान ने जहां और बहुत सारी तजवीज़ें की हैं वहां पर इस बात का खास तौर पर ध्यान रक्खा है कि जो रीजन्स अनडेवलप्ड हैं और नेगलेक्टेड रहे हैं, उनके लिए खास तौर पर डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल और स्पेशल ग्रान्ट्स देने की सिफ़ारिश की है। कमिशन ने हमारे पहाड़ी इलाक़ों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए काफ़ी दिलचस्पी दिखलाई है और मैं इस सदन के सामने अपनी आवाज़ उसके साथ जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बैकवर्ड, अन-डेवलप्ड और नेगलेक्टेड इलाक़े हैं उनके लिए स्पेशल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल बननी चाहिये और स्पेशल ग्रान्ट्स मिलनी चाहियें।

इसके बाद में एक दो प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने और रखना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि मैं एस० आर० सी० की जो मेजारिटी रिपोर्ट है उसको सपोर्ट करता हूं जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब को मिलाने की सिफ़ारिश की गई है। हमारे बहुत से हिमाचल प्रदेश के भाई इस खयाल में पड़े हुए हैं कि हमें अलहदा रह कर फायदा है। मैं उनके सामने एक अपील करना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे उसका हक़ भी हासिल है क्योंमैं भी तो एक पहाड़ी ही इलाक़े से आता हूं और हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के भाई भी पहाड़ी इलाक़े से आते हैं। उनको मैं बतलाऊं कि श्री फ़ज़ल अली ने, जो कमिशन के एक मेम्बर हैं, उनकी माइनारिटी रिपोर्ट है जिसने उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि अगर यह पहाड़ी इलाके के लोग मैदानी इलाके वाले लोगों में मिला दिये जायेंगे, तो ग़ालिबन् उनकी वहां पर कोई आवाज नहीं सुनी जायगी। लेकिन मैं निजी तौर पर अपने उन भाइयों से पूछता हूं कि आखिर हम सदियों से पंजाब में रहते आये हैं, वहां तो कोई हमको हड़प नहीं कर सका तो फिर आप इस तरह की डर क्यों अपने दिल में रख रहे हैं। कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें यह लिखा है कि आपका वहां पर एक मिनिस्टर होगा और आपके लिए स्पेशल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल होगी और स्पेशल ग्रान्ट्स दी जायेंगी। तो मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जब आपके पास एक असेम्बली होगी और उसमें आप जितने भी अपने मसले हैं, तक़लीफें हैं उनको रख सकते हैं और गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह उन पर दिला सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया में चले जायेंगे तो वहां आपको असेम्बली की सुविधा तो उपलब्ध होगी नहीं; और पंजाब असेम्बली में आपकी आवाज़ कमज़ोर होगी यह भी नहीं। मैं तो उनको यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी आवाज़ वहां पर और ज्यादा प्रबल और मज़बूत होगी।

उस की वजह यह है कि आप लोग अपने को सिर्फ दस लाख गिनते हैं और सोचते हैं कि आप की आवाज़ कम होगी। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जिस वक्त वह पंजाब में आयेंगे उस वक्त वहां उन को पंजाब और पेप्सू के १५ लाख आदमियों की आवाज़ और मिल जायेगी जो लोग कि उन के पीछे होंगे और उन की आवाज़ दस लाख की न हो कर २५ लाख की हो जायेगी। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या वजह है कि वह घबराते हैं। यही नहीं, मैं तो यह भी कहता हूं कि जो उन की सर्विसेज़ होंगी, गवनमेन्ट सर्वेन्ट्स होंगे उन को भी पंजाब में रक्खा जायेगा। उन की जो फाइव इयर प्लैन है वह सारी की सारी ज्यों की त्यों रहेगी और जैसा कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने ऐश्योरेन्स भी दिया है वह सारी की सारी अमल में लाई जायेंगी। इस के अलावा उन को स्पेशल ग्रान्ट्स भी मिलेंगी। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि वह किस लिये इस बात पर अड़े हुए हैं कि वह पंजाब से अलहदा रहें। उन के अलावा और भी जो पहाड़ी इलाक़े हैं वह भी उन की आवाज़ के साथ अपनी आवाज़ मिलाने को तैयार हैं।

[श्री हेम राज]

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे भाई श्री टेक चन्द जी ने इस रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए हम पहाड़ वालों के लिये कुछ ऐसे अल्फाज़ इस्तेमाल किये जिन से हम को आघात पहुंचा । मैं उन से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि किसी के ज़खम पर अगर नमक छिड़का जाय तो वह ज़खम भर नहीं सकता । हम पहाड़ वालों के दिल में भी कई ज़खम हैं अगर आप उन पर नमक छिड़केंगे तो वह और भी खराब होंगे । अगर आप हमारे ज़खमों को भरना चाहते हैं तो लाज़िमी तौर से वह प्रेम से और मुहब्बत से ही भर सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एस० आर० सी० की मैजारिटी रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूं और उस को सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

श्री टंडन (ज़िला इलाहाबाद पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर मैं ने भी कुछ विचार किया है कि हमारे राज्यों का पुर्नसंगठन किस प्रकार हो । विचार करने में कठिनाई यह होती है कि जो बात दलील और तर्क की दृष्टि से उचित दिखाई पड़ती है वह बहुत से भाइयों को अच्छी नहीं लगती । जैसा कि कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा, ऐसी स्थिति में बड़ी बात यह है कि हम केवल तर्क को ही नहीं बल्कि पारस्परिक मेल और प्रेम का सहारा लें । लेकिन इस पर भी कहीं कहीं पर प्रदेशों के ऊपर कुछ दबाव आवश्यक हो जाता है ।

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Members not to come and disturb the Chair while it is watching the proceedings. If any Member wants any information, I am of course prepared to give it.

श्री टंडन : हम सबों की ही इच्छा है कि यह सारा प्रश्न प्रेम के साथ हल हो और आपस में कम से कम खींचातानी हो, न हो तो बहुत ही सुन्दर है । हम सब एक देश के वासी हैं । हम ने बार बार यह घोषणा की है कि हमारी एक संस्कृति है, भारतीय संस्कृति । यह सच है कि इस एक संस्कृति में कई अलग अलग रंग हैं, परन्तु सब मिल कर हमारे देश की एक सुन्दर संस्कृति है । हमारा यह देश भारत प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा है इस लिये इस में भाषा के आधार पर जितनी कम खींचातानी हम करें उतना ही अच्छा है । यह तो हम सभी जानते हैं कि भाषा स्थानीय संस्कृति का एक अंग होती है । इस से हमारे काम में और दैनिक व्यवहार में सुविधा होती है । यही कारण है कि पुरानी कांग्रेस ने भाषा-वार प्रदेशों की बात कही थी । हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि उस समय हमारे सामने अंगरेज़ों से संघर्ष करने का मुख्य प्रश्न था, किस रीति से हम उस संघर्ष को तीव्र कर सकते हैं, आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, यह हमारा ध्येय था । उस समय हमारे पास अधिकार नहीं था । इस लिये कुछ मोटी रीति से हम ने प्रदेशीय कांग्रेस कमेटियों को भाषा के आधार पर बनाया । लेकिन साथ ही मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि अधिकार का प्रयोग करने में भी हम उसी प्रकार से उन प्रदेशों को पकड़े रहें । इस में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां होती हैं । वैसे मैं स्वयम् भाषावार प्रदेशों के बनाने का हामी रहा हूं । हमारे कर्नाटक के भाई जानते हैं कि जब मैं ने वहां, कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष होने के नाते दौरा किया तो मैं ने उन की इस मांग का पक्ष किया था कि कर्नाटक एक राज्य बने । मैं अपने भाई आन्ध्रों की भी इस मांग का पक्षपाती था कि एक राज्य ऐसा हो जहां पर तैलगू भाषाभाषी हों । इस लिये नहीं कि मैं मद्रास का विच्छेद देखना चाहता था या वह विच्छेद मुझ को अच्छा लगता था । सुन्दर तो यही था कि कुल मद्रास एक बड़ा प्रदेश रहता, परन्तु मैं अपने वर्षों के अनुभव से यह सकता था कि वहां एकता चल नहीं रही है ।

तैलगू और तामिलों के आपसी सम्बन्धों को देख कर यही उचित लगा कि तैलगूभाषियों के लिये एक प्रदेश अलग कर दिया जाय । लाचारी कभी कभी हम को बाधित करती रही है, मजबूर करती रही है कि हम भाषावार प्रदेश बनायें परन्तु, जैसा कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, एक राज्य एक भाषा का सिद्धान्त सदा स्वीकार्य नहीं हो सकता । उस के कुछ अपवाद भी होत हैं । जहां ऐतिहासिक क्रम इस प्रकार का बना है कि प्रदेशों में कई भाषायें साथ साथ चली हैं, उन को सहसा अलग नहीं किया जा सकता ।

कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने दो तीन बातें कहीं जिन पर मेरा विशेष ध्यान गया । एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि एक राज्य एक भाषा का सिद्धान्त सदा नहीं चल सकता । दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि वह स्वयम् इसे पसन्द करते हैं एक राज्य में कई भाषायें हों । उन्होंने बाईलिंग्वल और ट्राईलिंग्वल की बात की अर्थात् यह कि अगर एक राज्य में कई भाषायें हों तो उन को पसन्द होगा । मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस में कोई बहुत पसन्द करने की बात तो नहीं है, परन्तु यदि हो तो उसे प्रेम के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिये । सुविधा तो इसी में है कि जहां तक हो सके एक भाषा का राज्य बने, लेकिन अगर दो या तीन भाषाओं का बनता है तो इस में कोई ऐसी बड़ी कठिनाई तो नहीं है । उनकी इस बात से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि हम दो या तीन भाषायें सीखें जब कि अंग्रेजी हमारे सिर से हट रही है, यह बहुत आसान बात है । हमारे देश की भाषायें को इतनी समीप हैं, इतनी मिली हुई हैं कि उन को सीखने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी मैं तो इसे कोई कठिन समस्या नहीं मानता हूं । उन्होंने कल उर्दू भाषा की चर्चा की थी । मैं उन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि उर्दू भाषा भी हमारे देश की ही भाषा है और यह किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं बनी है । मैं ने सदा एक हिन्दी के कार्यकर्ता के नाते यह निवेदन किया है कि उर्दू हिन्दी का ही एक रूपान्तर है । हिन्दी भाषा में ही एक समय आया—एक ऐतिहासिक समय—जब कि फार्सी और अर्बी के शब्द मिलाये गए और एक भाषा बनी, प्राय: वह दिल्ली के बाजारों में बनी, पर वह फैल गई । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह हमारे देश की ही एक भाषा है । परन्तु उस की जो लिपि है, साधारण रीति से लिखने की, उस को हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह हमारे देश की है । इस लिपि की कठिनाई कहीं कहीं पर आ जाती है । मैं ने तो उस लिपि को पढ़ा है और मैं मानता हूं कि उस लिपि में कुछ सुविधा है । परन्तु उस लिपि को प्रयोग में लाने से पहले हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो दूसरे लोग हैं उन को इस से क्या सुविधायें होंगी और क्या असुविधायें होंगी । अस्तु यह प्रश्न इस समय हमारे सामने व्यावहारिक रीति से नहीं है । काश्मीर में उर्दू लिपि है बहुत अच्छी तरह से यह वहां पर चल रही है वहां पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, वहां के हमारे भाई इसे चाहते हैं, इस में किसी को ऐतराज नहीं है । हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में या दिल्ली में जो भी इस लिपि को पढ़ना चाहते हैं और इस लिपि को पढ़ने लिखने में प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, उन को अवश्य ही सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें, मैं इस का पक्षपाती

, अगर काम करने में, अदालतों में और कचहरियों में और व्यवहार में, इस लिपि का प्रयोग करने का प्रश्न आता है तब तो हमें दूसरों की सुविधाओं की ओर, जनता की सुविधाओं की ओर भी देखना पड़ेगा और इस पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि उन को कहां तक कठिनाई पड़ती है । मैं इस का पक्षपाती हूं कि उर्दू में अगर कोई भाई अपनी दरख्वास्त देता है तो वह ले ली जाये परन्तु जब कार्यालयों और दफ्तरों में उर्दू चलाने की बात आयेगी तो अवश्य ही कठिनाई

[श्री टंडन]

पड़ेगी । जो देखने की बात है वह यह कि इसको व्यवहार में लाने से क्या क्या सुविधायें होंगी और क्या क्या असुविधायें होंगी । इस वास्ते हमें उसी बात को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा जिस में अधिक से अधिक सुविधा हो ।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रश्न को भी यहां पर दो एक भाइयों ने उठाया है । हमारे लंका सुन्दरम् साहब ने जब भाषण दिया, उस समय मैं यहां पर मौजूद था । उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इसी तरह बनाये रखने से जो दक्षिण का संतुलन है जिस को उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में 'बैलेंस' कहा, वह बिगड जायगा । हमारे एक बने रहने के विरुद्ध उन्होंने जो दलील दी उस को मैं ने समझने का यत्न किया लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल भी समझ नहीं पाया । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के दो या तीन टुकड़े हो जाने से दक्षिण वालों के तोल में क्या अन्तर पड़ेगा यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि सिवाय इस के कि वह यह कहें कि चूंकि हमारा एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है इस वास्ते आप का भी एक छोटा सा प्रदेश हो जाय, और कोई बात नहीं है । यह तो कुछ दलील की बात नहीं हुई और न ही कोई सहृदयता की बात हुई । इस का तो मतलब यही हुआ कि आप को यह पसन्द है कि उत्तर वालों के प्रदेश को भी आप उतना ही छोटा प्रदेश देखें जितना कि आप का अपना है या आप अपने पड़ोसियों का देखते हैं । मैं तो इस बात का पक्षपाती हूं कि प्रदेश, जहां तक हो सके, बड़े बनें ।

कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पांच या छः जोन की बात कही थी । उन्होंने कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं कहा कि इसका अर्थ क्या है । मैं आज इस समय इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं । उन्होंने आर्थिक पहलू की बात भी की कि वह समान होनी चाहिये । क्या इन जोनों का रूप आवेगा, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि राज्य ज्यों के त्यों रहेंगे । राज्य ज्यों के त्यों रहेंगे और जोन भी उन के साथ बनें, यह कैसे होगा, क्या क्या इस में संघर्ष होंगे, इस की सारी तस्वीर मेरे सामने नहीं है । मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि यह बात अभी व्यावहारिक नहीं है । परन्तु जो उन्होंने कहा कि कई भाषा भाषियों को मिला कर भी प्रान्त बनें, मैं इस के पक्ष में हूं । उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि देश भर के पांच छः टुकड़े हो सकते हैं, यह मुझे व्यावहारिक दिखाई नहीं पड़ता । यदि ऐसा उन का मत था तो यह जो पुर्नसंगठन आयोग बना, इस को बनाने की ही आवश्यकता नहीं थी । भाषावार प्रदेश बनाने की सभावनाओं को देखना इस कमिशन का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य था, यह सही है । इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने जो दूसरी बातों का ध्यान रखा वह भी आवश्यक ही था । अपनी रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने केवल भाषा पर ही बल नहीं दिया बल्कि और बातों पर भी बल दिया है । इस को मैं उचित मानता हूं ।

अब यह कहना कि उत्तर प्रदेश का विभाजन हो और इस बात की इच्छा रखना मैं तो इस को कुछ बहुत न्याययुक्त नहीं समझता । यदि हमारे यहां के भाई स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग रहना चाहें, उस के टुकड़े करना चाहें, तो ठीक है, इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । अगर हमारे पश्चिम के भाई चाहते हैं कि आगरा, मेरठ इत्यादि को मिला कर उनका भी एक राज्य बना दिया जाए, तो वह बना लें, मैं आपत्ति नहीं करता । लेकिन यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी कोई मांग न हो और दूसरे लोग यह इच्छा करें, यह सोचें कि उत्तर प्रदेश का विभाजन हो, तो यह तो मुझे एक अजीब सी बात लगती है । भाषावार राज्यों के हमारे भाई डा० लंका सुन्दरम् बड़े पक्षपाती थे और चाहते थे कि

एक विशाल आन्ध्र बने, इस लिए कि तैलगु भाषी प्रदेश सब एक हो जायें। अर्थात् वह भाषा के ऊपर सब से अधिक बल देते हैं। यदि हम भी इसी बात को कहें कि हिन्दी बोलने वालों का भी एक विशाल प्रदेश बना दिया जाए तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र बन जायेगा। कोई तैलगु का प्रदेश बनाते हैं, कोई तामिल का प्रदेश बनाते हैं, कोई बंगाली का प्रदेश बनाते हैं, कोई मराठी का प्रदेश बनाते हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि हिन्दी वालों का भी एक प्रदेश न बने।

श्री जी० एच० देशपांडे (नासिक-मध्य) : जरूर, जरूर।

श्री टंडन : इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि बिहार, यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि को मिला कर एक प्रदेश बन जायेगा। यदि ऐसा होता है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु हमारे भाई डा० लंका सुन्दरम् साहब कहते हैं कि यू० पी० के इसी तरह बने रहने से दक्षिण की तोल बिगड़ जायेगी, तो जब हिन्दी वालों का एक ही प्रदेश बन गया तो फिर तोल कहां जायेगी ! अगर बिहार के भाई यह कहें कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ मिल कर रहना चाहते हैं या कोई और टुकड़ा हमारे साथ मिलना चाहे तो दूसरों को इस में क्यों आपत्ति हो, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन का यही कहना है कि तोल बिगड़ेगी। उन्होंने कुछ दूसरे देशों की मिसालें दीं। शायद उन्होंने या किसी दूसरे भाई ने अमरीका का हवाला दिया और कहा कि अमरीका में जो प्रदेश हैं वह प्राय: बराबर बराबर हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि बराबरी के हिसाब से वहां प्रदेश नहीं हैं। रूस में भी बराबरी का हिसाब नही है। वहां भी अलग अलग प्रदेश हैं। जहां जहां इस प्रकार से प्रदेश मिलते हैं वहां वहां कुछ ऐतिहासिक कारण होते हैं। आप रूस को देखिये, वहां जो मुख्य रूस है, जो बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिस की भाषा वहां चलती है, वह तो बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और वह समस्त रूस संघ के आधे से कहीं अधिक है—करीब दो तिहाई है अपने क्षेत्र में और जनसंख्या में भी आधे से अधिक है। यह तो कोई दलील नहीं है कि बैलेंस बिगड़ जायगा। हमारे यहां छोटे और बड़े दोनों प्रकार के प्रदेश बने हुए हैं। इस विषय पर मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा मेरा निवेदन केवल यही है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश स्वयं अपना क्रम रखना चाहता है और उस में सब मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं, तो दूसरों को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप इससे और बड़ा प्रदेश बनाइये। इससे भी बड़े प्रदेश पहले थे। मेरे मस्तिष्क में तो यह बात कभी नहीं आई कि कोई प्रदेश हम से बड़ा है, तो इस कारण हम छोटे हो गए। बंगाल हमारे प्रदेश से बड़ा था। हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ। उस में उसके टुकड़े हुए। वह एक अकस्मात् बात थी मैं उसे अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं। परन्तु यह तथ्य है कि बंगाल हम से भी बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश था, अपनी जनसंख्या में भी और अपने घेरे में भी। इस कमीशन ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस में भी उत्तर प्रदेश अपने घेरे के हिसाब से—क्षेत्र के हिसाब से—चौथा है। तीन प्रदेश उससे बड़े हैं। जो सिफारिशें उसने की हैं, उनके अनुसार बम्बई बहुत बड़ा है और बम्बई से भी बड़ा मध्य प्रदेश है। बम्बई दूसरे नम्बर पर है और फिर राजस्थान आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश तो चौथे नम्बर पर आता है। परन्तु जनसंख्या में वह सबसे बड़ा है, आज ऐसा क्रम बन गया है। लेकिन जहां पर भूमि है, वहां आज न सही, पर कुछ समय के बाद जनसंख्या बढ़ेगी ही। भूमि खाली रहने वाली नहीं हैं। वहां पर जनसंख्या धीरे धीरे बढ़ेगी ही। इस कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति ईर्ष्या द्वेष करना उचित नहीं।

1 P.M.

यहां पर बघेलखंड के जो भाई थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में

[श्री टंडन]

आना चाहते हैं। मेरे सामने कुछ कागद हैं, जिन से प्रकट होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में आना पसन्द करते हैं दूसरे प्रदेश के साथ मिलने की अपेक्षा मुझे बताया गया है कि कई भाइयों ने—हमारी विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने—दस्तखत कर के एक आवेदनपत्र भेजा है। उसका जो कुछ भी परिणाम हो। मुझ को एक बात अवश्य लगती है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ कमियां हैं। मैं कह सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश आपेक्षिक दृष्टि से बहुत दीन प्रदेश है। हमारे यहां जितनी ग़रीबी है, उतनी आप को बहुत कम स्थानों में मिलेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिहार भी गरीब है।

श्री टंडन : मैं मानता हूं कि बिहार भी ग़रीब है, परन्तु मेरा अनुमान है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से बिहार से भी अधिक ग़रीब हैं। हमने अनुभव किया है कि हमारे यहां आवश्यकता यह है कि कुछ खनिज पदार्थों वाला भाग हमारे साथ जुड़े। बघेलखंड में खनिज पदार्थ हैं, खानें हैं। अगर वे तीन चार ज़िले—या दो ज़िले—जो हमारे दक्षिण में हैं, हमारे साथ आयें, तो उससे मध्य प्रदेश का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा इसलिए कि मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज पदार्थ हैं और उसका कार्य चल रहा है और उन दो तीन ज़िलों के आने से उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत लाभ हो जाता है। आबादी में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं हो जायगा। अगर वे लोग आना चाहें और उत्तर प्रदेश उन को लेने के लिए तैयार है—यह ठीक है कि इस तरह उसकी आबादी पन्द्रह बीस लाख बढ़ जायगी—तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उनको रोका जाय। अब मैं कुछ शब्द पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहडोल-सीधी) : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। अगर विन्ध्य प्रदेश अलग रहे, तो क्या दिक्कत हो सकती है? उसकी जनता चाहती है कि उसकी अलग इकाई बनी रहे। इसमें आप को क्या आपत्ति है?

श्री टंडन : मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश छोटा पड़ता है। आज समय बड़ी इकाइयों का है। मैं छोटी छोटी इकाइयों को स्वयं पसन्द नहीं करता हूं।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह (हज़ारीबाग-पश्चिम): विन्ध्य प्रदेश बम्बई शहर से तो अधिक ही होगा।

Mr. Chairman: If this sort of questioning goes on, he will have to labour only one point, because the time is limited.

श्री टंडन : मैं तो आप की ही बात कह रहा हूं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश ने स्वयं फैसला किया है कि यदि हम अलग नहीं रह सकते, तो हम उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ जाना चाहेंगे। मैं विशेषकर बघेलखंड की बात कर रहा हूं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से बघेलखंड का उत्तर प्रदेश में आना दोनों के लिए लाभदायक होगा।

कुछ शब्द पंजाब के ऊपर कहना चाहता। मैं आज पंजाबी तो नहीं हूं, लेकिन किसी समय मेरी भी भूमि पंजाब ही थी। हम लोग पंजाब से ही उतरे हुए हैं। यूं भी पंजाब से मेरा गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। प्रयाग के बाद लाहौर को ही मैं अपना घर समझा करता था।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा (सीकर) : अब तो वह पाकिस्तान में गया।

श्री टंडन : वह पाकिस्तान में गया, यह हमारे कुकर्मों का फल है। हम अपनी राजनीतिक बुद्धि में कुछ क्षीण रहे हैं, हम मे राजनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता की कमी थी, इसी लिए पाकिस्तान बना। आज आप ने हम को उसकी याद दिलाई।

मझ को यही खेद है कि आज भी पंजाब में कुछ ऐसी प्रवृत्तियां दिखाई पड़ती हैं, जो दुःखित करती हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे लोग राजनीतिक दूरअंदेशी से अलग हैं। पंजाब बहादुर प्रदेश है। वह किनारे पर है, इस लिए बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि वहां के लोग वीरता और एकता के साथ मिल कर भविष्य की बात सोचें। वहां पर आज जिस तरह से छोटे कम से विचार हो रहा है, वह मेरे हृदय में खेद उत्पन्न करता है। कभी कभी जब मैं सुनता हूं कि इस या उस बात से धर्म कुछ खतरे में पड़ जायगा, या कोई विशेष संस्कृति खतरे में पड़ जायगी, तब मैं सोचने लगता हूं कि क्या किसी धर्म का बड़प्पन उस के अनुयायियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है। पंजाब में जब गुरुनानक ने प्रचार किया था और अपने धर्म की शिक्षा दी थी, तब उनके साथ कितने आदमी हुए थे ? बहुत थोड़े। परन्तु उनका धर्म आज है। वह संख्या पर निर्भर नहीं करता है—वह अपने सिद्धान्तों पर निर्भर करता है। उन बड़े लोगों की जीवनियों पर निर्भर करता है जिन को गुरु नानक ने प्रेरणा दी। जब तक भारतवर्ष है तब तक गुरुनानक] का शिक्षण और उनकी वाणी पढ़ी जायगी। जब तक भारतवासियों को अपने पूर्वजों का गर्व है तब तक गुरुओं का त्याग और बलिदान हमारे इतिहास का स्वर्ण प्रतीक है—गुरुओं का जीवन उनकी वाणी देश भर की सम्पत्ति है। किसी विशेष सम्प्रदाय की बात नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सम्प्रदाय विशेष रूप से गुरुओं को अपनाता है उसका तो यह विशेष कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उनकी वाणी पर चले और इस प्रकार दूसरों को अपनी ओर खींचे। केवल संख्याओं के आधार पर बात करना यह तो कोई धर्म को चलाने की कसौटी नहीं है। मैं हृदय से निवेदन करता हूं। इसमें आक्षेप ही ही नहीं सकता। गुरुओं के प्रति मेरी जो श्रद्धा है उसका अनुमान भी हमारे पंजाब के भाई सम्भवतः नहीं कर पायेंगे। उस बात को बहुत कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मुझे एक वाणी याद आती है जो कि जीवन को चलाने की वस्तु है। वह इस प्रकार है :—

"जो प्राणी ममता तजै लोभ मोह अहंकार।
कह नानक आपै तरै औरन लेइ उबार।"

यह वाणी गुरुओं की है। इस वाणी पर जिन लोगों का जीवन ढला है वे सचमुच धर्म के रक्षक हैं वे ही सच्चे धर्म के रक्षक हैं। केवल संख्याओं से धर्म की रक्षा नहीं होती। मेरा निवेदन है कि राजनीति में धर्म के प्रश्न को जोड़ कर संख्याओं की बातें करना कुछ लाभदायक नहीं है। यही कारण था जिसने मुसलमानों के लिए पाकिस्तान की रचना करवाई। इसलिए धर्म और संख्या को मिला कर हम बात करें यह उचित नहीं है।

पंजाबी भाषा मुझे बहुत प्रिय लगती है। अच्छी सुन्दर भाषा है। परन्तु उस भाषा के आधार पर ही बार बार सूबा बनाने की बात आती है। कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि चाहे हम किसी तरह से देखें हम ऐसा सूबा बना ही नहीं सकते जहां पंजाबी के साथ साथ हिन्दी न चले। जब ऐसा है तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि हिन्दी और पंजाबी दोनों प्रेम के साथ क्यों न चलें। दोनों में कोई इतना बड़ा अन्तर तो नहीं है। मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात आपके सामने रखता हूं और आप इस दृष्टि से उसके ऊपर विचार करें। भाषा के आधार पर हम भी अपने यहां तीन चार भाषावार सूबे बना सकते हैं। जो अन्तर हिन्दी और पंजाबी का है लगभग वही अन्तर हिन्दी का और बृज भाषा का है, वही अन्तर हिन्दी का और अवधी का है और वही अन्तर हिन्दी और भोजपुरी का है। कम से कम ये तीन तो ऊंची भाषायें हैं इनके अलावा हमारे यहां बुंदेलखंडी भी है।

[श्री टंडन]

हमारे यहां बृज भाषा वाले खड़े हो सकते थे कि हमारा सूबा अलग करो, अवधी वाले भी यह कह सकते थे । मेरी मातृभाषा यह नहीं है जो में यहां बोल रहा हूं । मेरी मातृभाषा अवधी है । हम लोग घर पर अवधी बोलते हैं मेल जोल में हम अवधी बोलते हैं । परन्तु यदि हम अवधी के आधार पर एक अलग प्रदेश की रचना करना चाहें तो हम अपने प्रदेश को निर्बल बनायेंगे । इससे देश के ऊपर अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ेगा । इसीलिए हमारे यहां कुछ ऐतिहासिक समझौता सा आपस में हो गया है कि हम राजनीति में भाषा का यह टंटा नहीं उठायेंगे कि हमारा बृजभाषा का क्षेत्र अलग है, हमारा अवधी का क्षेत्र अलग है और हमारा भोजपुरी का क्षेत्र अलग है । में स्वयं हिन्दी का काम करता हूं और मैंने कभी यह भाषा का टंटा नहीं उठाया । अगर हमने यह टंटा नहीं उठने दिया तो में समझता हूं कि यह हमारे प्रदेश की बुद्धिमत्ता है । क्या हम पंजाब से इस बुद्धिमत्ता की आशा नहीं कर सकते ? हमारे यहां ये तीनों भाषायें चल रही हैं और हिन्दी भी चल रही है और हमने मान लिया है कि हिन्दी चले । इसी तरह से में समझता हूं कि पंजाब में पंजाबी भी चले और हिन्दी भी चले । इसमें क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है कि जिसका जी चाहे वह हिन्दी में काम करे और जिसका जी चाहे वह पंजाबी में काम करे । इन दो भाषाओं के आधार पर जो पंजाब में दो जोन बनाये गये में समझता हूं कि वह एक ग़लत बात है । में इस समय उस ब्यौरे में नहीं जाना चाहता । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर अम्बाले में कोई बच्चा पंजाबी पढ़ना चाहता है तो उसे वहां पंजाबी पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और अगर जालंधर में कोई बच्चा हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहता है तो वहां पर उसे हिन्दी पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । हां अध्यापकों के लिए जरूरत दोनों भाषाओं को जानना अनिवार्य होगा । में समझता हूं कि ऐसा आसानी से किया जा सकता है क्योंकि दोनों भाषाओं में कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है । जो उन भाषाओं के पारिभाषिक शब्द होंगे वे एक ही होंगे । इसलिए पंजाबी और हिन्दी में कोई बड़ा अन्तर होने वाला नहीं है । में समझता हूं कि इसमें कोई कठिनता का प्रश्न नहीं है । थोड़ी सी हम में सहनशीलता और प्रेम की आवश्यकता है । हमारे भाई श्री टेक चन्द ने बताया था कि हिन्दू और सिखों में बराबर विवाह होते रहते हैं । शायद आज इसमें कुछ कमी हो गयी हो । पर सिखों का जो प्रादुर्भाव हुआ और जो उनको गुरुओं से बल मिला वह इसीलिए कि वे समाज की रक्षा करें । समाज की रक्षा करने के लिए वे अगुआ होकर आये थे किस समाज के लिए ? उस समय जो हिन्दू समाज था उसकी रक्षा के लिए । अगर आज वे अलग अलग खींचतान करें तो यह तो कोई हमको मजबूत करने वाली बात नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न पंजाब में इस प्रकार हल होना चाहिए कि सब मिल कर रहें । पेप्सू और पंजाब एक हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश उनके साथ आयेगा या नहीं में नहीं कह सकता । अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग नहीं आना चाहते तो में जबरदस्ती उनको लाने के पक्ष में नहीं । लेकिन में समझता हूं कि अगर वह भी आ जाता तो अच्छा था । लेकिन पेप्सु और पंजाब तो एक ही हैं । वे तो एक ही प्रकार के प्रदेश हैं । में समझता हूं कि उनको आपस में रहने में कोई कठिनता नहीं होनी चाहिए और इस प्रदेश में हिन्दी और पंजाबी दोनों भाषायें मिल करके चलें इसमें भी में कोई कठिनाई नहीं देखता । कहा जाता है कि नागरी अक्षरों में पंजाबी नहीं लिखी जा सकती । यह मांग पहले नहीं थी । यह मांग हाल की है । लेकिन और जगह तो आज यह मांग है कि अन्य भाषायें भी नागरी लिपि में लिखी जायें । बंगाल के श्री शारदा चन्द्र मित्र ने कहा था कि बंगाली

को नागरी लिपि में लिखा जाये। उन्होंने 'एक लिपि परिषद्' बनायी थी और बंगालियों से कहा था कि तुम अपनी लिपि बन्द करो नागरी लिपि में अपना काम करो। सन् १९१० में श्री वी० कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर ने तामिल और तेलुगु भाषियों से कहा था कि अपनी लिपि को बन्द करो, देश की यह मांग है कि नागरी लिपि को अपनाओ। यही नहीं बंगाल में जो बड़े बड़े मनीषी हुए उन्होंने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि आगे आने वाली भाषा हिन्दी है। श्री बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने और श्री केशव चन्द्र सेन ने बहुत पहले ही कहा था हिन्दी भविष्य में आने वाली भाषा है। शारदा बाबू ने नागरी लिपि पर इतना बल दिया था। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज से बहुत पहले दूसरे प्रदेश वालों ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया था। स्वामी दयानन्द गुजराती थे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपना सारा काम हिन्दी भाषा में ही किया। महात्मा गांधी गुजराती थे, लेकिन उन्होंने हिन्दी को कितना बल दिया। पंजाब में हिन्दी चलेगी ही। पंजाबी और हिन्दी दोनों को मिलकर चलना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि इससे पंजाबी युवकों को लाभ होगा क्योंकि इस प्रकार उनको हिन्दी का अच्छा ज्ञान हो जायेगा।

मैं पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं जिसकी ओर कल मेरे भाई श्री अचिन्त राम जी ने ध्यान दिलाया था। मेरे पास भी लुहारू के कई भाई आये और उन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया कि लुहारू को पंजाब के साथ रहना चाहिए। मैं स्वयं इस बात की गवाही दे सकता हूं कि श्री अचिन्त राम जी के पास लुहारू वालों की भीड़ आती रही है। वे स्वयं वहां गये थे, जैसा कि उन्होंने कल बतलाया था। वहां उन्होंने पता लगाया। वहां पर एक एक पंचायत की यही राय है कि वे पंजाब के साथ रहें।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय और लेंगे ?

श्री टंडन : लगभग दस मिनट और। लुहारू वालों की यह मांग है कि हमको धकेलो मत। मैं कुछ समझ नहीं पाया कि क्यों कमीशन ने लुहारू को अलग करने की सिफारिश की है। मालूम होता है इस विषय में उन्होंने लुहारू वालों से बात नहीं की, किन्हीं दूसरों से इस के बारे में बात की थी।

जयपुर में किसी ने शायद ऐसी बात कह दी कि राजस्थान के भाई लुहारू को अपने में रक्खेंगे। लुहारू के लोगों से इस बारे में नहीं पूछा गया क्योंकि लुहारू की जो ३० हजार की आबादी है उसमें से मैं समझता हूं २९ हजार और साढ़े २९ हजार ऐसे मिलेंगे जो कहेंगे कि हमको पंजाब से मत अलग करो और इसको सिद्ध करने के लिए सारे वोटरों के दस्तखत लाकर रख देंगे ....

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : जी हां, दस्तखत आ सकते हैं और वह पेश कर दिये जायेंगे।

श्री टंडन : मालूम पड़ता है कि उन्होंने लुहारू के लोगों से इस बारे में नहीं पूछा, हालांकि आयोग के सदस्यों ने स्वयं यह सिद्धांत रक्खा है कि जहां तक सम्भव होगा, हम जनता की इच्छाओं का आदर करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त एक और बड़ा सिद्धान्त है जिसके ऊपर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमने, जहां तक सम्भव हुआ है, ज़िलों के स्तर पर बंटवारा किया है। "डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज़" यह शब्द उसमें आये हैं। उससे उतर कर साधारणतया हमने बंटवारा नहीं किया है। बहुत लाचार हुए हैं तो किया है। अब आप देखिये

[श्री टंडन]

कि लुहारू आखिर है क्या । लुहारू हिसार ज़िले का एक अंग है, वह तहसील भी नहीं है और लुहारू भिवानी तहसील का एक टुकड़ा है । आप ज़िला हिसार को राजस्थान में नहीं ले जा रहे हैं । मेरा तो ऐसा विश्वास है कि यदि हिसार ज़िले को आप राजस्थान में ले जायें तो यह जो लुहारू के भाई हैं इनको कुछ सन्तोष होगा । सब पुराने अपने साथियों को अपने साथ पाकर संतोष होगा । हमारे भार्गव जी को सन्तोष नहीं होगा, लुहारू वालों को सन्तोष होगा । लुहारू वालों ने मुझसे कहा कि अगर हमें उधर जाना भी हो तो भिवानी को भी साथ में ले चलिये । उन्होंने कहा कि भिवानी उनकी तहसील है । वे बेचारे यह समझते हैं कि हम अपनी तहसील से कट कटा कर कहां जायेंगे और अगर भिवानी तहसील भी पूरी की पूरी उधर जाती तो भी उनको कुछ संतोष होता है । लेकिन आपने जो सिद्धान्त रिपोर्ट में दिया कि हम ज़िले के स्तर पर काम करेंगे, उस सिद्धान्त को लुहारू के सम्बन्ध में आपने छोड़ दिया.........

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी (सारन दक्षिण) : बहुत जगह छोड़ दिया है ।

श्री टंडन : एक छोटे से टुकड़े लुहारू को पकड़ना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । अलबत्ता अगर उसके पीछे कोई बड़ा आर्थिक कारण होता, जनता की मांग होती तो वह समझ में आ सकता था । इसके पीछे कोई आर्थिक कारण तो है नहीं । एक छोटी सी ३० हज़ार गरीब लोगों की बस्ती है, भिवानी तहसील का एक टुकड़ा है, उसको इस प्रकार से अलग करना जबकि उसकी अधिकांश जनसंख्या पंजाब में बने रहने के पक्ष में है, उचित कार्य नहीं जान पड़ता । अब मैं इस प्रश्न को यहीं छोड़ता हूं ।

कुछ शब्द मुझे बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में एक सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्ता के नाते निवेदन करने हैं । पंजाब और बम्बई यह दो मुख्य विषय हमारे यहां शास्त्रार्थ के हो गये हैं और यहां पर जो शास्त्रार्थ हुआ है उसमें भी विशेष तौर पर इन दोनों प्रान्तों की चर्चा आयी है । मैं इस विषय में प्रधान मंत्री जी से सहमत हूं कि जहां तक सम्भव हो, वह रिपोर्ट जो आयी है, उसको हम मान लें । बहुत ठीक बात है । परन्तु मैं इतना और जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि यदि हमारे महाराष्ट्री भाई यह चाहते हैं कि मराठी भाषी लोग सब एक जगह हो ज़ायें, अर्थात् विदर्भ को भी अपने साथ में रखना चाहते हैं तो मैं अपने गुजराती भाइयों से यह सोचने के लिए कहूंगा कि क्या ऐसी दशा में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वे उसके साथ रहें ? मराठी भाइयों ने कहा है कि वे यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि विदर्भ भी साथ रहे और समस्त गुजरात भी साथ रहे और बम्बई उसका मुख्य स्थान हो । वह द्विभाषी प्रदेश होगा पुनर्संगठन आयोग ने जो सुझाव दिया है उसके अनुसार भी वह द्विभाषी प्रदेश होगा । हमारे मराठी भाषी भाई विदर्भ को साथ लेना चाहते हैं । यह स्पष्ट है कि वह अपनी संख्या को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और यह स्पष्ट है कि उसमें जाराती भाइयों की संख्या घट जायगी । उनका जो अनुपात है वह अनुपात कम हो जायेगा । परन्तु फिर भी मैं यही कहूंगा कि यह विचार की बात है कि क्या इस प्रकार से, इस भरोसे पर कि आगे सब ठीक रहेगा, मिल जाना असम्भव है आखिर गुजराती में और मराठी में भाषा का बहुत अधिक अन्तर नहीं है । वह मिल कर रहें क्या यह असम्भव बात है ? यह चेतना कि हम मराठी हैं, हम गुजराती हैं—मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि कुछ दिनों यह अधिक चलती है, फिर जब बहुत आपस में हिल मिल जाते हैं तो वह बात समाप्त हो जाती है ।

एक रास्ता मुझे और इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाई देता है, कहां तक व्यावहारिक होगा यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन वह असम्भव नहीं है। वह यह है कि गुजराती भाइयों और मराठी भाइयों को एक करने के लिए यह हो सकता है कि कुछ भाग बड़े मध्य भारत का उधर मिला दिया जाय, जैसे इंदौर की ओर का भाग इसी प्रदेश में आ जाय।

श्री सी० सी० शाह (गोहिलवाड सोरठ) मालवा का कुछ भाग इधर आ जाय।

श्री टंडन : ठीक है, अगर यह भाग उसमें आ जाय तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसको हमारे मराठी भाई भी स्वीकार करेंगे और गुजराती भाई भी पसन्द करेंगे। अनुपात वाली बला बली की दृष्टि से वह बैलेंस और वह बला बली कुछ बन जाय तो ठीक बात हो सम्भवतः इंदौर के भाई बम्बई के साथ मिलना पसन्द करेंगे। अगर मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ कमी पड़े तो कुछ भाग मैं अपने सूबे में से देने के लिए तैयार हूं। मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है यदि ललितपुर का टुकड़ा ले लिया जाय, अगर उससे आपका झगड़ा तय होता है। ललितपुर के देने से हमारा सूबा थोड़ा कम हो जायगा। उधर बघेलखंड का कुछ टुकड़ा आप दे दीजिये। उसको मांगने का कारण दूसरा है, वह अनुपात के लिए नहीं है। (हंसी)। अगर आर्थिक दृष्टि से बघेलखंड वाले लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में आना चाहते हैं तो उनको इधर आने दीजिये और हमसे ललितपुर का कुछ भाग ले लीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक वह भी बला बली हो गई।

श्री टंडन : वह उनके लिए है। मेरे सामने यह बला बली का प्रश्न नहीं है वह आना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि बघेलखंड यदि इधर आना चाहता है और वह अधिक बलवान होता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि उनको आने दो। मैं इस बात को उचित समझता हूं कि यह बम्बई का प्रश्न प्रेम के साथ और मेल के साथ तय हो और अगर हमारे प्रदेश का कुछ हिस्सा देने से वह प्रश्न तय हो जाय तो मैं उसके लिए तैयार हूं। मैं तो इस बात के लिए भी तैयार हूं कि अगर हमारे पश्चिमी प्रदेश का कुछ हिस्सा उधर पंजाब में चले जाने से पंजाब का प्रश्न हल हो तो ले लो, मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हरियाना, पंजाब, पेप्सू, को मिला कर अगर एक सूबा बनाने के लिए आपको मेरठ चाहिए तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हमें आपत्ति है।

श्री टंडन : मगर मुझ को आपत्ति नहीं है, किन्तु अगर हमारे भाई उधर नहीं जाना चाहते तो इसके लिए उनको कोई मजबूर नहीं कर सकता।

और अधिक नहीं कहूंगा। मेरा मुख्य कहना यही है कि भारतवर्ष की एकता को बनाये रखने को मैं बहुत महत्व देता हूं। कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ४-५ जोन की बात कही और कहा कि हम केन्द्रीय सरकार को दृढ़ करना चाहते हैं मैं उनसे इस बात में सहमत हूं। राजाजी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिया था वह मुझे बुरा नहीं लगा। राजाजी ने कहा कि हमारे यहां जिले वार प्रबन्ध हो और कमिश्नरियां हों और कुछ कमिश्नरों के जरिए से हमारे देश का प्रबन्ध हो, मुझे तो उनका यह सुझाव बुरा नहीं लगा और मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सभा में भी एक सदस्य ने कहा कि देश के ४० भाग होने चाहियें। वहां पर यह बात शायद मेरे मित्र काका कालेलकर ने कही जो बड़े विचारवान व्यक्ति हैं। अवश्य ही यह बात उन्होंने सोच विचार के बाद कही होगी। परन्तु

[श्री टंडन]

मेरा निवेदन है कि मुख्य बात हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि हमारा केन्द्र दृढ़ रहे और वह कमज़ोर न होने पाये। पुराने समय में हमारा केन्द्र निर्बल रहा है और यह बड़ी कमी हमारी व्यवस्था में थी।

किसी समय बहुत से हमारे प्रदेश थे परन्तु केन्द्र अच्छा नहीं रहा। अब हम केन्द्र को दृढ़ रक्खें और अपने छोटे छोटे स्थानों की रक्षा करने में केन्द्र को निर्बल न होने दें, इस की मुख्य आवश्यकता है।

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): At the outset I desire to convey my hearty congratulations and also wish to associate myself in paying a tribute to the work that has been done by the S.R.C. The Commission has done its work with competence, uprightness and impartiality. Many tributes have been paid to the Commission from all quarters of the House and I would add my voice to the same. It is for that reason that I was pained to hear the *bona fides* of the Commission being challenged in certain quarters. I do not think that the Commission deserved such adverse comments—especially allegations challenging the impartiality of the Commission are utterly out of place. I would have wished that some responsible Members of this House had refrained from getting into passion and charging the Commission with all sorts of motives. The even tenor of the debate has been going on for the last one week and we have heard many points of view debated from one side or the other. Fortunately this issue has cut across an party alignments and we have been giving thought to this very important problem without any party affiliations coming in the way. We are trying to assess the pros and cons of the problems that have been confronting our country. This House except for a few aberrations here and there has carried on the debate with dignity and without passion.

Yesterday the Prime Minister gave us a lead. His was the most magnificent speech in which he carried on the debate to a higher plane altogether. He lifted the debate to the higher plane it deserved. The Leader of the nation has brought out certain fundamental principles on which alone we can afford to think and act on the baffling problem which is before us. The Home Minister initiating the debate has urged moderation and sobriety. He has also asked the House to give freely its views but with the dignity that it deserves, in keeping with the good name of the House. I am glad the exhortations of both the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have borne fruit more or less and we have been trying to give the best of our thought to the problems that have been agitating our minds for the last few years.

There is more or less a conflict between two fundamental urges among the people of this country. One is for language and culture and the other is for unity and security. We have toiled and laboured for several generations past so that this country can come into its own and we aimed at complete independence so that we can order out the pattern of our life. We have suffered in order to see that we become united, strong and powerful as an independent nation so that we secure a respectable place in the comity of nations. It is, therefore, that when some of our own friends who have participated and struggled together are divided on this very important problem we find it rather distressing; they find themselves on one side or the other.

That language is binding force and that culture has a place of its own and that both of them have got to be encouraged, stimulated and fostered—nobody can deny. But that the country has to remain united cannot also be questioned. We have seen through the history of our nation that even though we have sometimes been united

and became powerful, there had been something in the blood, something in the habit, something in the make-up of this nation that we had fallen apart, have become disunited and quarrelled among ourselves and given way to fissiparous tendencies in this country. Therefore, while we are going to consider this problem of reorganising the States in this country, we must look at it from the points of view of unity and security on one side and the language and culture on the other. We have to find a synthesis of the two, co-ordinating the various view-points that had been expressed. If we are able to build up something which can endure and endure for a long time and which can subserve the various noble objectives that we have placed before ourselves, then it will be a thing which would have been well done. I do not know how far it will be possible for us to attain that objective. It is a difficult thing and our best brains have been hard put to it to find a solution to problems which have been baffling us for the last several years.

I do not wish to dwell upon some of these fundamentals which have been before us. But the basic conception ought to be taken into account in the solution of our problems if we are not to go the way our generations have gone long before—the disastrous way. There has been a conflict between the nationalism which wants a strong Central Government in this country and those who want to champion the rights of the States and make the States rather more powerful. That conflict also has got to be resolved in order that the unity of the country may remain and in order that the central forces which could guide the nation may have sufficient power at their disposal so that they can help in the process of nation-building. The conflicting views and outlooks as between those who champion the rights of the States and the rights of the Centre have also got to be reconciled. If we can only look at this problem from this point of view, it will be possible for us to find acceptable solutions without doing damage to the noble objectives for which we have been working. It was necessary to have the reorganisation of the States in this country; they have grown haphazardly. Only because of the course of history certain portions are placed in certain areas, whether they belong to them or not. That could not have continued for all time. We have thought about this problem from the birth of the national movement and we had come to the conclusion that the States could not exist as they were. Some radical changes had got to be made in certain places and it was for that purpose that Mahatmaji when he came on the political scene of this country decided that the Congress should be fashioned on linguistic basis so that the people could be educated in their own language, so that we can reach the hearts of the people, so that we can have a mass movement and a mass upheaval based on language and culture. All that was necessary at the time in order to fight an alien government and in order to muster all our forces. It was good that he did it and it was because of that that he succeeded in an ample measure.

With the advent of Swaraj the context of the situation has changed, but even though it may change, that urge for language has not changed, that urge for having reorganisation of States based on language has not changed; it has gone deep down. The resolutions of the Congress, the declarations of our national leaders and the history of the problem are there and we cannot deny the history. History is bound to dog our steps and we are bound to take notice of history. That is why I do not want to come in the way. I would not like anybody to come in the way of those who want to have a State on the basis of language if other considerations of unity, security, viability, financial resources and such other important considerations do not come in the way.

Karnataka was feeling all the time that it has been divided into various

[Shri B. G. Mehta]

provinces and States and it could not have its self-expression and personality to come into its own. The same was the case with Andhra. That is why the Congress leaders promised to the leaders of both these areas that Andhra shall be created and Karnataka shall be created. Because of those commitments when the people from Andhra wanted the creation of a State and when the people from Karnataka had been asking for the creation of a State we could not come in their way.

So far as Maharashtra and Gujarat are concerned they never asked for separate linguistic States of Maharashtra or Gujarat till very recently. It was only in 1946 that friends from Maharashtra in a conference of men of literature decided that there should be a State of Maharashtra. The demand is of recent origin. I remember once an *ex*-President of the Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, remarked that he was surprised and pained that while the people from Andhra had been demanding a State of Andhra and when people from Karnataka had been asking for a State of Karnataka the people from Tamil Nad never asked for a State of their own. He also said, or rather complained, that the people of Maharashtra are not asking for a State of their own. Why? He said they are satisfied, they are saturated, they are ruling and therefore, they do not want to have a State of their own. That was how he put this problem as recently as in 1938. Till then his exhortations found no roots in Maharashtra or Tamil Nad. No demand was made either from Maharashtra or Tamil Nad, but then from 1946 onwards the demand is there. It is not only there but it grows; not only that, it has become irresistible and when we find that the people from Maharashtra want a State of their own we cannot come in the way of that elemental urge of the people of Maharashtra. We have to take the facts as they are whether we like them or not. The facts are there, the urge is there and the urge is to be respected. That is what I would like to submit to this House.

Gujarat and Maharashtra have been placed side by side. Every time one speaks of Maharashtra people expect that Gujarat is bound to be mentioned there. Gujarat never asked for a State of its own; not that it would not like all Gujarati-speaking areas to be united into one, but Gujarat was thinking differently. There was a point of view before Gujarat and it was this, that the process of nation building is still in its infancy. Their point of view was that we are still trying to hammer out a united nation of our own, but the process has only begun, it has not come to fruition and if we at this stage divide the country on linguistic basis and if this linguism becomes strong as it has become in certain quarters, if it comes in the way of nationalism and if there is a conflict between nationalism and linguism the nation's unity might be in dangar. The apprehensions may not be well-founded, they may be all ill-founded, they may not have much basis, but the apprehensions were there and recent occurrences in several places have given force to these thoughts. Therefore, Gujarat was holding all along under the leadership and inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi first and under the leadership of Sardar Patel afterwards and the tradition still continues. Gujarat did not ask for a State of its own. Gujarat said that if it is in the interest of the country that the process of nationalism that is going on in the whole country should also be carried on inside the State and, therefore, not one State but two States, not one language but two languages have to live together, work together and fashion their destiny on that basis Gujarat will be prepared to do it and to contribute to it. That was the idea. It is not that it wanted to come in the way of linguistic States, not that it wanted to come in the way of the fulfilment of the aspirations of any group of people; it only wanted to say that if it is possible for us to live together and work

together Gujarat will be willing to join, Gujarat will be willing to remain and Gujarat will not ask for a separate State of its own. That is the idea and I wish the friends from Maharashtra and friends from outside Gujarat in other parts of the country could appreciate this point of view for what it is worth. There was no idea to rule anybody from anywhere. It has been said that Gujaratis are rich. I wish they were, all of them. There are a few rich people in Gujarat as there are a few rich people in other parts of the country too. There may be certain cities which are dominated by some rich people, but taken as a whole Gujarat is as rich or as poor as any other part of the country. That is my contention and I wish this House to be disabused of the various prejudices that have been created, or various slogans that have been given currency to whereby there has been a sort of under-current of hostility being created against the people of Gujarat. Gujarat has contributed whatever it was possible in its humble capacity to the fight for freedom. It has done whatever it could towards the building up of this nation. It has done whatever it can towards the development of this country. It has done it as an humble duty which was enjoined upon it by the country. But I would urge upon you, not to listen to slogans that have been accepted and given currency to. There are friends who feel that if they go on repeating a thing and repeating it several times, just as Hitler said in his *Mein Kampf* that if you go on repeating a thing and repeat a lie several times, the lie becomes truth, the lie will be accepted as truth. Well, that may be so in Germany of the old days. It is not so in this country which has been created by Mahatma Gandhi and several generations of nationalist leaders, stalwarts, in truth and non-violence, in *tyaga* and *tapascharya*. These slogans will not find any currency, or at least will find no acceptance. I submit that the people of Gujarat are as good nationalists, if not more, as any other people in this country, and they are prepared to contribute in every possible way to the building up of this nation, when they are called upon to do so. It has not failed the country in any juncture of its history. I hope it will not fail us hereafter too.

Now, there are points of conflict. We found out those points during the debates. How are we going to solve these conflicts? There are ways and means of doing it. We can solve a problem by virulent, vehement, poisonous campaigns being carried on in favour of one or the other point. There is also another way. We can meet and talk and discuss, can sit round a table and try to find a solution and not part till we find a solution. If we fail to reach an amicable agreement that way, there is another way of meeting the problem. We can leave it to somebody who can find a solution for us, and we can have faith in him; we can have confidence in him, and we take the decision that he gives. Either it is discussion and debate or it is a round table conference and discussion amongst ourselves as members of the same family. Failing that we can give it to arbitration, if necessary Failing even that, there is the national leadership in this country. We can leave it to the national leaders....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: They are no national leaders.

Shri B. G. Mehta:....with the fullest possible faith and confidence and accept their award, whatever it is, if there is such a leadership in this country today. I hope and believe that we have got still, and we are fortunate in having, such a brilliant leadership. If we can only leave our points of difference and points of dispute to them, and if we are only prepared to accept whatever they say, it will be possible to find an amicable solution even to these difficult problems. If we preach Panch Shila to the warring nations of the world, if we try to put Panch Shila as the basic conception of our foreign policy, if we

[Shri B. G. Mehta]

try to act on Panch Shila in this country so far as our international problems are concerned, is it too much to expect that we can still resort to Panch Shila so far as the solution of the national problems also is concerned? I believe we can still resort to the principles of Panch Shila in trying to solve the various problems that are driving us to divide rather than to unite. We can only solve our problems in a friendly way as members belonging to the same nation, as members belonging to the same family. We have outlived the family feuds, we have outlived the castes and communities—we are trying to do that at least—and we are trying to outlive the old, quaint ideas, so as to become nationals of the same country, eager and anxious to serve the country to the best of our ability.

We are trying to take this process a little further and trying to create an international order of things wherein law prevails, justice prevails and not force and violence.

If we are going that way and if the world is going that way, if the country is going that way, that will be naturally due to the preachings of our national leaders, due to the culture which our own nation has given us and all these concepts have sprung out of that culture. If we are doing that, all along the line, why not we do the same thing so far as the solution of this problem is concerned.

There have been boundary disputes. I do not think it is necessary to take the time of this House in pointing out those boundary disputes. So far as those disputes are concerned, we know there are opinions, rigid opinions, one side or the other, and people have been feeling very acutely on these boundary problems. But can we settle them here? Why can we not have a forum where all these boundary disputes are heard and where people can go into the niceties of the problem and then come to a conclusion?

Shri M. Khuda Baksh (Murshidabad): The S.R.C. is there.

Shri B. G. Mehta: The S.R.C. is one. It may have solved problems and indicated solutions to some problems, but so far as the other boundary problems are concerned, what can we suggest? Supposing the award of the three men—three wise men, I should say—is not acceptable to some, still, a higher forum is required. For that, the national leadership is there. Let the people place, their case before the national leaders, put and urge their claims with all the strength that they command. Having done it, let them leave it to the national leadership to decide, whether it goes in one's favour or against, whether you like it or not. We are to live as a nation and prosper as a nation and if we are to build up this nation as we ought to and as we are called upon to do, we cannot afford to wrangle and continue to wrangle and hurl anathemas, one against the other. We must leave the questions to the leaders of the nation for their decision. The boundary disputes could be settled only in this manner and not in any other manner. That is what I want to submit to this House.

We have before our country great problems crying for solution. We have decided that the whole social fabric of this country will be given a new tone; that there will be justice, equity, brotherhood, and that everyone will have all the necessaries of life; that every man who seeks employment will get it. If that is the thing that we want, are we going to devote our minds, all the time towards solving these problems or are we going to lose ourselves in small things? Towards the ideals we have set before ourselves, we must certainly remove the hurdles from the way and then go forward so that we can order and shape our destiny in the way we have sought, with a new social outlook, and a new economic outlook. All that would be done only if we can decide to leave this matter to the arbitrament of the national leadership.

2 P.M.

There have been allegations made against the Government of Bombay.

Surely, they are more competent people who can take care of themselves. But if I have read anything or judged anything, I do not think that there is absolutely any reason for impeaching the Bombay Government for having done something which ought not to have been done. So far as I can see, the scales of justice have been kept even in every possible way and all interests have been served fully without any fear or favour. I was pained to hear a respectable friend making allegations against the Government of Bombay, not from the time when we were fighting for Swaraj, but recent times, last two or three years. There has been a mention in the speech of an honourable friend that a prominent Congress leader toured a particular State, meaning thereby that there was some conspiracy or an attempt to create some such atmosphere. Probably he went at the invitation of the President of the P.C.C. Supposing it is a tour by a prominent leader, what is it for? It is only to propagate the ideals of the Congress. Supposing a man holds a particular view, is he not free to propagate his view. What is wrong in a man telling a friend. "This is my view and I believe it is going to be in the national interests; why not you also come and join with me"? Is there anything wrong in it? Does it mean that there is any conspiracy going on? All sorts of allegations have been made against the Commission, against the Bombay Government, against some prominent Congress leaders....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Against you.

Shri B. G. Mehta: Against me as well. I am just telling you. I happen to be the President of what is known as the Saurashtra Administrative Committee, which is dealing from the Congress point of view with the problems before the State of Saurashtra. We held a meeting of that committee in the city of Bombay, as we have been doing now and then at various places. Because the S.R.C. was going to visit the State of Saurashtra and as we had to appear before the Commission to present our point of view, I, as President, convened a meeting of the committee. As is usual with the Gujarat P.C.C.—there is no separate P.C.C. for Saurashtra or Kutch; they are part of Gujarat—we wanted the advice of our leaders. We wanted to consult them and put our point of view properly before the Commission. Therefore, the meeting was held in Bombay and naturally, it was held at the place of the present Chief Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. We discussed with each other; we exchanged views and came to the conclusion that whatever the Saurashtra Government said in its memorandum to the S.R.C., that would be the view which would be propounded by the Congress in Saurashtra. Was it wrong? Was it a sin? Was it a thing that should not be done? If we met in Bombay, if we got the advice from the leaders who have been there advising us for all these years, was there anything inappropriate or improper in doing that? I would like to submit that such allegations do not redound to the credit of those who make them; they do not increase the prestige of those who are indulging in them. I would submit that we must not go the way the other have gone. Ours is the path of non-violence and having pledged ourselves to that, we cannot talk of street demonstrations or decisions in streets. We cannot talk of baring the chest and saying "Oh, fire!". These are not the things that would create one nation or harmony or friendliness or brotherhood. We have to live together; we have to work together and we have to carry on our work so that the banner that has been left to us by the Father of the Nation can be kept aloft and we can grow from strength to strength, working together for unity in thought, word and deed, so that we can create a powerful nation which will be respected in the councils of the world.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Burdwan): I want to remind this House that Bengal's problem is a border problem.

[Shri Atulya Ghosh]

We have no quarrel either with Bihar or with Assam. It is amazing that the previous speakers have tried to distinguish that unity and linguistic approach cannot go together. The document produced by three of the eminent sons of India, one a jurist, another known for his social and public service and the third historian and a diplomat, is based on linguistic data, but they felt shy to admit it. Otherwise, why should States like Kerala, Karnataka and Vidarbha have been recommended? Why should such a big zone as the Madhya Pradesh, consisting of four States, have been recommended? All these recommendations are based on a linguistic basis, which the Commission have felt shy to admit. There is also the creation of Visalandhra. I find that there is a feeling in the mind of our leaders to admit that linguistic affinity would not bring unity; it favours the cause of unity as it did in the case of Andhra. In the 1951 election, what happened? Not only was the Congress Party routed; not only was Shri Prakasam defeated; not only was Shri Ranga defeated, but all leaders of all the parties were defeatted, because the people themselves felt frustrated. They did not want a stable Ministry keeping the question of the constitution of the province of Andhra unsettled. You find that after that there is a stable Government there. It has not been the cause of disunity; it has not created any fissiparous tendency. Therefore, why should we feel shy about this question of linguistic affinity? If a number of people live in a certain area, they have linguistic affinity and they will be able to co-operate with the Government of India, with the Government of the State, for the development of the country in a much better way than if they have their own quarrels about their language and other things. I do not understand why there is this fear complex in the minds of many Members of this House that linguistic affinity will hamper the unity of India.

I am very much distressed to speak about my State. Fortunately, U.P. has got a name which has no language of its own, styled Uttar Pradesh. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have got a name associated with the language of the whole State. So anything we say goes in the name of linguism. Some will style it as militant linguism; some will style it as parochialism; some will style it as provincialism. What is the case of Bengal, nobody cared to learn. The hon. the Speaker says that it is a minor issue. The Members of the Commission say that it is a major issue. The hon. Prime Minister says: we won't bother about what happens about Bengal or Bihar. I say with due humility that he is going to bother about the condition of Bengal. If 20,000 people come every month to a State, if 2½ lakhs of people come every year to a State, the Prime Minister of India will have to bother his head to solve that problem. Our question is not a Bengal question. If our question is not solved, the unity of India will be hampered. This is not a parochial question.

I do not want to flaunt the sacrifice of Bengal. I do not want to say that Bengal was divided for the emancipation of the teeming millions of India. I will only say, we were a party to that division because we wanted to free ourselves also. We made that sacrifice for our emancipation also. But, we want a sympathetic treatment from the citizens of India. We want a sympathetic treatment from the other States. We want sympathetic treatment from the Government of India. I want to make it clear that I have not come here with a begging bowl. I do not want to draw the pity and merciful attention of other States. I want to be at par with other States of India. I want that a solution should be found for those persons who, leaving their hearth and home, are coming to Bengal every month, who have no future, for whom there is no silver lining in the horizon, those who do not know where they

will remain, where they will settle. We have to solve that question.

The Commission referred to financial viability. We are hearing about that when considering the question of the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission has said:

"The term 'viable' is generally understood to mean 'capable of living or existing or developing'. The two cardinal concepts of viability would, therefore appear to be:

(a) maintenance, and

(b) growth."

The Commission said further:

"The important questions to consider are whether financial viability can be defined, and, if so, how far it should be a factor having a bearing on the changes which we might propose."

They have given the analytical definition of maintenance and growth. If a State is encumbered with 3½ million people, not through the natural growth of population, but by some other artificial design which a State was forced to accept, can there be any financial viability? Can there be any order of maintenance? Can there be any possibility of growth of that State?

We hear so many things about border, boundary and other things. We do not want any land. We are not urging for any border areas. We have asked for that land which at one time belonged to Bengal. If the Government of India, if this august House thinks that it should not be transferred to Bengal, let them decide it. My hon. friend Shri B. G. Mehta was saying about commitments made to Karnataka and to others. Was not a commitment made to Bengal since 1912 that the territories which were artificially divided by Lord Curzon will be returned to Bengal if and when an opportunity comes? This is not a question of a border area. Where shall we dump our millions? Is it the recommendation of this House that the Bay of Bengal will be filled up, just not to have quarrel with any other State, by the millions and millions of people, that humanity which is suffering, which has no hearth and home? This refugee problem will have to be tackled on a governmental level. With a population of 852 per square mile, leaving aside Kerala, the highest density of population is in that State—how shall we accommodate these persons? Last month, 22,000 people came. You can have a statement from the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, how he is feeling embarrassed and how he is feeling difficulties in solving the problem. There is a widow with one acre of land. We ask her to keep one-third of an acre of land for herself and take two-thirds of an acre and give it to two refugee families. There is a small pond which is the source of income of another widow. We take half of that pond and rehabilitate some of the refugees. To turn the West Bengal people refugees: that is how the present refugee planning is being worked. That is not the proper way to bring unity to India. That is not the proper purpose for which this States Reorganisation Commission was appointed. In the terms of reference only linguistic or such other things were mentioned. They were to look after all the interests, all the problems of the States.

What have we done? We have helped the Commission. This is not a claim. Why should we put in a claim? We have got the privilege of placing before the Commission that such and such territories, such and such areas were with Bengal and under the circumstances, it will be beneficial for the State of Bengal, for the Government of India, to solve the problem of West Bengal, if they are returned to West Bengal. What is the Commission there for?

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): Is not rehabilitation of refugees a Central subject?

Mr. Chairman: No interruptions. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: Everyday we hear that it is a border controversy. The Commission thought that the suggestions made by us were not proper. It is up to the Government of India, it rests with this House to take a proper decision. We want that much of consideration that the Bengal question has to be considered *de novo*, because the styling of Bengal as Bengal where there is acrimony, or Bengal where there is dispute or Bengal where there is controversy has misled our friends, the Members of this House as well as the Government of India.

We talk about the stability of a State. But when there is so much increase of population, and there is no outlet for them, can you expect any stability in a State? What is the guarantee that the persons who have come to our State within a period of five or ten years will be accommodated and rehabilitated on an economic footing by the State Government? What is the guarantee that there will be a scheme which will enable the State Government to do that? I want to make it very clear to this House that unless the refugee problem is taken into consideration in all its seriousness, the work of the States Reorganisation Commission will be as good as invalid, so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned.

We have heard many things about the State of West Bengal. Many charges have been levelled against us. In this connection, I want to tender my sincerest apology for the utterances of a Member in the Bengal Assembly, who had said some objectionable things about our revered leader, the Chief Minister of Bihar. On behalf of the State of West Bengal, I extend my apology to him. Also, I extend my apology to the people of Bengal, as a Congressman, for being styled by a Congress member of Bihar assembly, that all Bengalis are Mir Jaffars.

We have heard many things about the sufferings of Bihar in regard to the DVC project. I convey my thanks to the State of Bihar for having co-operated with the Government of India and for having joined the forces of progress by allowing the Government of India to have a river valley project in the State of Bihar. But what about those homeless people we hear about? In respect of every person whose homestead was taken and whose land was taken, proper compensation was demanded by the Government of Bihar, and that has been paid either by the Government of India or by the Government of West Bengal. Still, if the people are homeless there, I think that an inquiry should be made by the Government of India as to why the Bihar Government are still keeping them homeless. I hope this House will consider in all seriousness the charges levelled by some of the Bihar members that due to the DVC project, some people are still homeless there.

Regarding this acrimony, I want to contradict it with all the force at my command, that the insinuation made against the State, of West Bengal regarding their treatment of Muslims is not only incorrect but malicious. I would have understood it if it had come from the lips of petty politicians in *maidan* meetings. But when a member of the Congress Working Committee occupying the position of the Chief Ministership of Bihar says, we have not said a word, and we shall not say a word now about the position of Muslims in West Bengal, I want to ask, what is there which has prevented Shree Babu from giving free expressions as to the condition of Muslims in West Bengal. It should be thrashed out publicly. There are charges and counter-charges. But when there are charges that a State enjoying the Constitution of India,

which has been entrusted with the sacred task of protecting the rights and privileges of all the minorities in the State, has failed in discharging its duty, it rather pains me. If anything hampers the unity of India, then it is these kinds of statement.

My revered colleague, the Vice-chancellor of Bihar University, that the gentleman as he is, has said in the course of his speech that he is ready to talk about the lot of Muslims in West Bengal, if that question were put to him in private. But I ask, why only in private? It is we who have passed the Constitution, and it is our sacred right to observe its provisions and to defend it. If the West Bengal Government had failed in their duties, it was the sacred duty of the hon. Member to have laid it before this House, and to have drawn the attention of the Government of India as well as of the whole world, that on the minority question, the West Bengal Government have failed. Why should there be insinuations? Why should there be whisperings? Why should the question of communalism be raised? Let the whole thing be discussed on merit.

After all, the problem of Bengal is not only our headache. We are a part of India. Our lot depends on the good wishes of Bihar, and also on the good wishes of Assam. Otherwise, we cannot live; we cannot survive.

Shri M. P. Mishra: You want to strangle them out.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: My hon. friend Shri Debeswar Sarmah has said that the condition of the people of Cooch-Behar is worse after its merger with the State of West Bengal. It seems that my hon. friend knows better about the lot of Bengalis in Bengal than about the lot of Bengalis in Assam. I am not going to level any charges against any State. I am not going to say anything about the deeds or misdeeds of any State. I would only say, do not dub us as communalists. There is no use throwing mud on us. After all, we belong to the Union of India.

I very humbly want to point out to my friends from Bihar who are trying to interrupt, that I have nothing against them. After all, if Bengal dies, Bihar cannot have her growth; similarly, if Bihar dies, Bengal cannot have her growth. So, we have to live together; we have to survive together. We have to solve our problems amicably. We have to remember that we are here as the elected representatives of lakhs and lakhs of people, elected on adult franchise. And what are we doing here for the last seven days? I was telling my friend Dr. Suresh Chandra that he is the only person sitting here from 11-30 to 6-30 p.m., and all the other benches are almost empty. We are discussing a vital problem affecting our life and death. It is a vital question that we are discussing. And yet I find that even the benches of the Opposition, who take so much interest in the debate, are empty. Is that a serious way of taking things?

We have placed our viewpoint before the Commission.

The Commission say that they cannot go on a linguistic basis. But while rejecting our claim for Dhalbhum, they say that the linguistic composition of Dhalbhum is such that no part of it can be transferred to West Bengal. If we want to develop our point, if we want to defend our argument, we will be dubbed as militant linguists. What then is this argument? We have heard so many things about the production of this very fine document, so many lauduable things. I accept that they have worked very hard. But what is the basis of this? Confusion worse confounded. What is there in it? In one breath, linguistic States have been given; in the same breath, no linguistic basis has been adhered to. In one sphere, the district level has been the basis; in another, you find the thana level as the basis.

[Shri Atulya Ghosh]

For example, we demanded the whole of Manbhum district. They have conceded some part of it. They have said that there is the river Damodar which has divided it into two parts. One is Dhanbad and other is Purulia. So let Bengal have Purulia. It is on some other consideration. In the same breath, they say 'We cannot give you Chas because there is a Hindi majority'. On the same basis, let them give us a portion of Dhanbad where there is a Bengali-majority. What is this argument about? Either accept it on humanitarian grounds or have as basis a sound principle on which you will give your award. They are good men, eminent jurist, another a prominent social worker and the other prominent diplomat. Accepted. But let them find a basis on which they will work. We asked for Manbhum district. We asked for a portion of Singhbhum district, Dhalbhum. We still ask for Chas. They say, no. There is another argument that is put forward. It is that there are two coal mines in that area and so it cannot go to West Bengal. What will happen if two coal mines go to West Bengal? With so many millions and millions of refugees, if we can have two coal mines, what will happen? What will happen if we increase our finances by two pence? The heavens won't fall down

Then there is the question of Santal Parganas. We have asked for it. We require it for our development. The Bihar Ministry is there since 1937. It has not so far found it necessary to develop those areas, to develop the catchment areas. The moment the S.R.C. wanted to give some catchment areas to us—we are grateful to them for the mercy—the Bihar Ministry prepared some scheme to develop those areas. They won't be able to do it themselves, bcause if there is a river valley project there, it will be beneficial to Bengal.

We learn from this learned document that Rajmahal is a coal-field area. Can anybody say that Rajmahal is a coal-field area? Rajmahal is an area from where you can have stone chips. Stone chips and coals are different. They in their profoundness have said that it will affect the economy of Bihar; so it cannot go to Bengal. What is this argument about? How can it affect the economy of Bihar? West Bengal has been affected by the partition. The Government of India and we are spending for it. They have spent more than Rs. 70 crores up to 1954 on refugee rehabilitation, and you will be amazed to hear that out of it, Rs. 42 crores have been spent on temporary relief. That is the economy of West Bengal. Keeping in view that economy of West Bengal, you have to consider this question. You cannot summarily dismiss it saying that it is a border problem, a territorial dispute or a Bengal-Bihar *jhagada*. There is an absolute difference here.

I have placed all these things before you. The statement of the former Home Minister Rajaji is before you. That is about the Kishanganj area, a few miles in the northern area and a few miles in the southern area. If a further stretch of land is given, we will be able to have contiguity between the northern and southern portion of the State. If the Government of India want to do it, let them do it, because the former Home Minister and an astute politician, Rajaji, had said that it is for the defence of India, not for Bengal. He said clearly and categorically that this portion is to be given to Bengal not for Bengal, not for Bihar, but for the defence of India. What is the quarrel of Bengal with the defence of India? Why should the Muslims there object to this? This is for the defence of India and for no other purpose.

Under the circumstances, I request the Congress High Command, the Central Government, this august House, my Bihari friends and my Assamese friends not to feel distressed. We have not claimed anything. We have only made our suggestions before the Commission,

because we are confident that the Central Government will do justice, because we are confident that our leaders will do justice. With that confidence, we have placed our point of view. We also seek the co-operation of Bihar, we also seek the cooperation of Assam to relieve our distress. We have heard so many things about zonal affairs. The Deputy Chairman of the West Bengal Council in his speech also said that Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa should be turned into a zone, and if U.P. is also tagged on to it, we will be able to enjoy more privileges. We will then be a very big unit. It will be such a big unit that nobody will dare to disturb the finances or economy of Bengal or Bihar or Assam.

I now request our leaders to kindly take into consideration the suggestions made by the West Bengal P.C.C. I request them to take into consideration our refugee problem which is a problem for the whole of India. I have not brought before you the sacrifices that we have made. We made sacrifices for our own emancipation, because we also wanted freedom; and we sacrificed two-thirds of Bengal.

Tandonji said there are many *dukhis* in U.P. Are they more *dukhis* than refugees? Are they more *dukhis* than those who have no hearth and home? Are there more *dukhis* than those people who have had to leave their hearths and homes without a future, without seeing a silver lining in the horizon? I am not asking for any pity. I want to be at par with other States. I want to be helpful to the Government and keep the unity of India, for the defence of India, for the economic development of India, for bringing the socialistic pattern of society in India. I have done.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आज यह मौका हिन्दुस्तान के लिए ऐसा है कि जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जितनी मुबारिकबाद दी जाए उतनी ही थोड़ी है । एक ज़माना था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दो सौ या तीन सौ बरस पहले या इस से भी ज्यादा पहले एक इलाके से दूसरे इलाके में हमला करने के लिए जाया करते थे और लड़ाई से ही हदूदबन्दी या इलाके को बढ़ाने की हर बात का फैसला किया करते थे । आज यह एक मुबारिक दिन है कि हम यहां पर बैठ कर अपनी हदूद का अपने मतभेदों का फैसला आपस में बहस मुबाहिसा कर के करने को तैयार हैं । जो बहस यहां पर ६–७ रोज़ से हो रही है मैं ने उसको बड़े गौर से सुना है । हर तरफ से कई प्रकार की बातें सुनने में आई हैं । मैं आपकी खिदमत में सारे मामले को छोड़ कर इस मामले की कांस्टीट्यूशन के लिहाज से क्या वुक्कत है, अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । जब हमने अपना कांस्टीट्यशन बनाया उस वक्त हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हम को इस सारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की एक कुंजी दी । एक फ़ारमूला हम को दिया, जो फ़ारमूला इस कांस्टीट्यूशन की रग रग में सरायत करता है । उन्होंने जो फ़ारमूला दिया, वह मैं आप की खिदमत में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं ।

"We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस फ़ारमूले की बेसिस पर हम ने कान्स्टीट्यूशन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

में फंडामेंटल राइट्स बनाए और इस के अलावा दीगर प्राविजन्ज़ बनाए। इस फारमूले और फंडामेंटल राइट्स के पीछे जो राज़ है, जो एक सुनहरी चीज़ है, जिस तरह एक माला के सब मनकों में से धागा गुज़रता है, उसी तरह हमारी सब बातों और सब कामों की बुनियाद पर जो उसूल है, वह यह है कि हम ने यह कहा कि हम डिगनिटी आफ़ दि इन्डिविजुअल को हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक सिटिज़न की डिगनिटी को—और यूनिटी आफ़ दि स्टेट को अपने हर एक काम में सब से आगे रखेंगे। दूसरा उसूल हम ने इक्वैलिटी आफ स्टेट्स और इक्वैलिटी आफ़ आपरचूनिटी का अपने सामने रखा। जस्टिस, सोशल एंड इकानोमिक, यह थी तीसरी बात जो हम ने कही।

मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन तीन बातों के होते हुए कौन सा ऐसा इलाका है जो यह कह सके कि मेरा इलाका तो सरप्लस है, मेरे पास के डेफ़िसिट इलाके मेरे साथ मत आने दो—मैं सरप्लस हूं और सरप्लस ही रहूंगा? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सूरत में इकानौमिक जस्टिस कैसे हो सकता है?

इस के बाद हम ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में दफ़ा ३९ रखी और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज़ आफ स्टेट पालिसी में गवर्नमेंट का यह फ़र्ज़ करार दिया:—

"that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

मैं निहायत अदब से प्लानिंग कमीशन वालों से और उन लोगों से, जिन के हाथ में हिन्दुस्तान की बागडोर है, पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे कैसे यहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कायम करेंगे—जिसका रोज़ ढोल बजाया जाता है—अगर सरप्लस एरियाज़ के लोग डेफिसिट एरियाज़ को अपने साथ रखने को तैयार न होंगे।

आगे लिखा है:—

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

एक इलाके में से दरया गुजरता है, उस में मिनरल रिसोर्सिज़ हैं, क्या उस का यह कहने का हक है कि यह दरया मेरा है और ये मिनरल रिसोर्सिज़ मेरे हैं और मैं हिन्दुस्तान के फ़ायदे के लिए उन को इस्तेमाल नहीं करने दूंगा। मैं तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक नहीं समझता हूं जब कि पंजाब में चने का भाव छः रुपये है, मद्रास में ४२ रुपए है, कलकत्ता में २० रुपए है और दिल्ली में १४ रुपए है। जब तक सारे देश के गरीब लोगों को खाने पीने की और दूसरी चीजें यकसां कीमत पर नहीं मिल सकतीं, तब तक मैं हिन्दुस्तान को एक नहीं समझ सकता हूं। इसलिए यह निहायत ज़रूरी है कि जब हम स्टेट्स बनायें, तब इस बात का हरगिज़ ख्याल न रखें कि एक स्टेट तो मालदार बन जाय और दूसरी स्टेट पीछे रह जाय। यहां पर रोज़ इस बात का तनाज़ा होता है कि फलां एरिया बैकवर्ड है और फलां एरिया फार्वर्ड है। सवाल यह है कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ की कैसे मदद की जाय? उन की मदद उसी हालत में हो सकती है अगर उन को उन सरप्लस एरियाज़ के साथ जोड़ दिया जाय, जिन को कुदरत ने ऐसी जगह बसाया है, जो दरयाओं और पहाड़ों के नज़दीक हैं और जहां मिनरल रिसोर्सिज़ कसरत से मिलते हैं। इसी तरीके से देश की सम्पत्ति की यकसां डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो सकती है।

मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी तजवीज़—ख्वाह उस को कोई कमीशन करे

या कोई दूसरा करे–इन डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज के खिलाफ जाती है, वह कांस्टीच्यूशनल नहीं है और मैं उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं ने इस रिपोर्ट में कितनी ही जगह पढ़ा है कि फलां इलाका कहता है कि हम सरलप्स हैं हम को डेफिसिट इलाके के साथ जोड़ने का क्या मतलब ; यह माना गया है कि सब भाई भाई है—एक मां के बेटे हैं, मगर बड़ा भाई छोटे भाई से कहता है कि मैं अमीर हूं तुम गरीब हो, इसलिए मेरे पास मत आओ। जिस खुशकिस्मत इलाके से मैं आया हूं, उस की बाबत कहा गया है कि यह तो डेफिसिट एरिया है, हम इस के पास नहीं फटकेंगे। मैं बड़े अदब से उन बड़े भाइयों और चाचाओं से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी कर के आप इस कांस्टीच्यूशन के खिलाफ़ मत जाइये। मैं सरप्लस एरिया वालों से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप ने इस कांस्टीच्यूशन को बनाया है, तो इस पर अमल कीजिए वर्ना यह आप का कांस्टीच्यूशन रह जायगा।

कांस्टीच्यूशन में जहां हम ने लिखा है कि हिन्दूस्तान में लोग कैसे बसेंगे और कैसे सिटिजन बनेंगे, वहां हम ने लिखा है :—

"That State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

इस के अलावा हम ने दफ़ा १९ में जो बड़े जोर का फंडामेंटल राइट रखा, उस में लिखा:–

"All citizens shall have the right— to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;"

जो लोग होमलैंड के बड़े कायल हैं— आखिर होमलैंड और मामूली टेरीटोरी में कुछ न कुछ फर्क होता ही होगा–और जो लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने फलां खिताए-जमीन की ठेकेदारी ली हुई है, उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह होमलैंड का कनसप्ट हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन के साथ किस तरह कनसिस्टेंट है। क्या मुझ को हक नहीं है कि मैं एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे में जा कर बस सकूं? क्या बंगाल के लोगों को आसाम में जा कर रहने का हक नहीं है ? क्या दस हजार पंजाबियों को यह हक नहीं है कि वे बंगाल में जा कर रह सकें ?

श्री अमजद अली (ग्वालपाड़ा–गारो पहाड़ियां): आपको दावत है कि आसाम में आ कर रहें।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप मुझको तो दावत देते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि आसामी बंगालियों के साथ किस तरह का सलूक करते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि आपके पास बेशुमार जमीन खाली पड़ी है, लेकिन आप बंगालियों को एक बीघा भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह निहायत गलत और नामुनासिब बात है। यह कांस्टीच्यूशन के खिलाफ है। अगर आपने इस तरह कांस्टीच्यूशन की मिट्टी पलीद करनी थी, तो आपने उसको क्यों बनाया ?

यह भी कहा जाता है कि फलां जगह पर हम लोग बसे हुए हैं, वहां हम किसी को नहीं आने देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी को यह बात कहने का क्या हक है कांस्टीच्यूशन की दफा २५ और २६ में मुख्तलिफ रिलिजस सैक्शन्ज और डिनामिनेशन्ज को परस्तिश वगैरह का हक दिया गया है। दफा २६ में लिखा हुआ है :—

"Subject to public order, morality and health every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to establish and

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

to own and acquire movable and immovable property;

to administer such property in accordance with law."

दाफा २५ को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उसको सारा हाउस जानता है। किसी रिलिजस सैक्शन या डीनामिनेशन को इससे ज्यादा हक नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए किसी रिलिजन के लोगों को यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि पंजाब के इस हिस्से पर या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी खित्ते पर हमारा हक है, इसको हम रखेंगे और किसी को इसमें दाखिल नहीं होने देंगे, वह स्टेट हमारी होगी। मैं इस किस्म की रिलिजस स्टेट का सख्त मुखालिफ़ हूं। रिलिजस स्टेट का ख्याल इस कांस्टीच्यूशन के खिलाफ जाता है। हम देख चुके हैं कि इस ख्याल की वजह से हमको कितना नुकसान हुआ है और कितने खतरनाक नतायज निकले हैं। जो वाकयात मैं अपनी आंखों से देख चुका हूं, उनके दोबारा होने के ख्याल से ही मेरा दिल घबराता है। मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या हम फिर उसी टू-नेशन थ्योरी में जाने लगे हैं, जिसकी बदौलत इतनी बरबादी हुई है और क्या हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की किस्म के झगड़े पैदा करने जा रहे हैं? टू-नेशन थ्योरी को मानकर कैसे हम काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान में रखने के हक़दार हैं?

यहां पर लैंगुएज का बहुत जिक्र हुआ है। मैं इस सिलसिले में कांस्टीच्यूशन की बात आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। कांस्टीच्यूशन ने लैंगुएज के बारे में क्या रियायतें दी हुई हैं, यह बात हमें दफ़ा २९ से मालूम होती है, जो कि इस तरह है :—

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

यानी कोई सैक्शन आफ़ सिटिजन्ज अपनी लैंगुएज, स्क्रिप्ट और कल्चर को कनज़र्व करने का अख्तियार रखता है। इसके लिए वे क्या करें? यह आगे लिखा हुआ है :—

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

लैंग्वेज वालों को अख्तियार है कि अपने इंस्टीट्यूशन खोलें, अपनी भाषा पढ़ायें लिखायें। स्क्रिप्ट वालों को अख्तियार है कि वे अपने स्क्रिप्ट को कंजर्व करें, लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं भी यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि कोई सेक्शन दूसरों को मजबूर करे कि तुम फलां लैंग्वेज बोलो या फलां स्क्रिप्ट लिखो। खास कर यह तो हो नहीं सकता कि वह सैक्शन बजरिये स्टेट के दूसरों को ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर करे। मैं हाउस की तवज्जह आपके जरिये कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा ३४७ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसमें लिखा है :

"On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State

desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify."

मेरी अदब से गुजारिश है कि इसके मुताबिक किसी को भी यह अख्तियार है कि वह प्रेसीडेंट साहिब के पास जाकर यह कहे कि हमारी इस लैंग्वेज को रिकागनीशन दिया जाय और अगर वह मुनासिब समझें तो वह रिकागनीशन दे सकते हैं। लेकिन दफा ३४७ में किसी स्क्रिप्ट का जिक्र नहीं है। कोई सिटीजन यह नहीं कह सकता कि हमारे स्क्रिप्ट को लेकर प्रेसीडेंट साहब एक स्टेट बना दें या उसको दूसरों पर इम्पोज कर दें। इस चीज को लेकर अगर कोई अलग स्टेट की मांग करता है तो वह गलत है, बे बुनियाद है और कांस्टीट्यूसन के खिलाफ है, चाहे एसी बात इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में या कहीं और ही क्यों न कही गयी हो। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस कांस्टीट्यूशन में इंडिया के सिटीजन की तारीफ दी हुई है पर किसी स्टेट के सिटीजन की तारीफ नहीं दी हुई है। ये जो स्टेटस बनी हुई हैं ये तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कनवीनिएंस के लिहाज से बनायी गयी हैं। ये इस ख्याल से बनायी गयी हैं कि किसी एक इलाके के लोग पूरी तरक्की कर सकें लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई लोग दूसरों के खिलाफ एक दीवार खड़ी कर दें और कहें हम इसके ठेकेदार हैं और इसमें किसी को नहीं आने देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का होमलैंड का कन्सेप्ट हमारे लिए unconstitutional और खराब है।

कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस ने भी भाषावार सूबों की बात मंजूर कर ली है। हमको मालूम है कि उसके बाद दार कमीशन बना, जे० वी० पी० कमेटी बनी और अब आखिर में इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी है। एक वक्त था कि हमारे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रावी के किनारे इंडिपेंडेंस का झंडा फहराया था। जो लोग उनके उस वक्त साथ थे वे कहते हैं कि उस रात भर पंडित जी इंडिपेंडेंस की खुशी में वहां पर नाचते रहे। जब कांस्टीट्यएंट असेम्बली में उन्हीं पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने यह रिजोल्यूशन हमारे सामने रखा था कि हमको कामनवैल्थ में शामिल होना चाहिए तो मैंने उनकी ताईद में तकरीर की थी और कहा था कि जब उन्होंने इंडिपेंडेंस का झंडा फहराया था उस वक्त तो वह हमारे लीडर थे, क्या वह इस वक्त हमारे लीडर नहीं हैं और क्या अब हमको उनकी बात नहीं माननी चाहिए, जब कि उनको पहले से और ज्यादा तजर्बा हो गया है और ज्यादा अक्ल आ गयी है। मैंने उस तक्त पूछा था कि क्या जिस जवाहरलाल ने इंडिपेंडेंस का झंडा फहराया था वह अच्छा था और अब जो हमको कामनवैल्थ में रहने के लिये राय दे रहा है वह जवाहरलाल खराब है। कल जो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्पीच दी वह नेशनल स्पिरिट से भरी हुई थी। सबके सब ताली हाउस में पीटने को तैय्यार और जय बोलने को तैय्यार हैं। लेकिन यह सिर्फ लिप सरविस है, कोई उस पर अमल करने को तैयार नहीं है। ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि उनकी नसीहत पर अमल करो और उनके बतलाए हुए, असूलों पर चल कर यूनिलिंग्वल स्टेट के ख्याल को खतम करो।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कमीशन ने जो उसूल स्टेट्स को बांटने के लिए रखे हैं वे सुनहरी उसूल हैं और वे इतने जरूरी हैं कि उनके बिना इस देश में स्टेट्स का बटवारा नहीं हो सकता। मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ लोग इन तीन बुजुर्गों पर, जिन्होंने इतनी मेहनत से इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा है, मिट्टी फेंकने की कोशिश करते हैं, जहां तक फैक्ट्स और नतीजों का सवाल है उनसे किसी की राय मुख्तलिफ हो सकती है, मैं भी उनको इस मामले में क्रिटिसाइज कर सकता हूं। बहुत से मामलों में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रायों में फैक्ट्स और नतीजों के मुताल्लिक इख्तिलाफ राय हो जाती है। लेकिन यह कहना कि फलां यू० पी० का रहने वाला है या दूसरी किसी और जगह का रहने वाला है, इसलिए उसने ऐसी राय दी है, मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं आपकी तवज्जह खास तौर से उनके उन कनक्लूजन्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिनको कि उन्होंने सफा ४५ पर दिया है। इसी सिलसिले में एक कनक्लूजन जो कि उन्होंने सफा ४६ पर दिया है उसको मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। वह यह है :

"Such a balanced approach would appear to be:—

(a) ......(b) ......(c) ......

(d) to repudiate the 'home land' concept, which negates one of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution, namely equal opportunities and equal rights for all citizens throughout the length and breadth of the Union;"

मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह लिखने के बाद पैरा १०६ में इन सारी चीजों को एक कूजे में ला दिया है जब कि उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि हमारा ऐप्रोच क्या होना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको एक छोटा सा पैरा पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं:

"A preliminary but essential consideration to bear in mind, therefore, is that no change should be made unless it is a distinct improvement in the existing position and unless the advantages which result from it, in terms of the promotion of 'the welfare of the people of each constituent unit, as well as the nation as a whole'—the objectives set before the Commission by the Government of India—are such as to compensate for the heavy burden on the administrative and financial resources of the country which reorganisation of the existing units must entail. The reorganisation of States has to be regarded as a means to an end and not an end in itself; that being the case, it is quite legitimate to consider whether there is on the whole a balance of advantage in any change."

यह सही चीज है। यह उसूल की बात है कि जो एग्जिस्टिंग स्टेट है उसमें आप तभी तबदीली करें जब कि यह उसके एडवांटेज के लिए हो। इस वक्त हालत यह है कि हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह देख रहे हैं कि जितने प्रोविंस हैं वे सब एक्सपांड करना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का हर प्राविंस एक्सपांड करने को तैयार है लेकिन हमारे पंजाबी भाई कहते हैं कि हमको शैल में वापस जाने दो। हमको छोटा कर दो। हमारी स्टेट को एक करोड़

७२ लाख के बजाये ६३ लाख की स्टेट कर दो। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो उसूल कमीशन ने रखा है वह ठीक है और मैं भी उसकी ताईद करता हूं। जो लोग कहते हैं कि यह उसूल सही नहीं है वे गलती करते हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अगर कमीशन रिलीजस मैजारिटीज और लैंग्वेज की मैजारिटीज के उसूल को मानती तो वह गलती करती। हमारे भाई सिखों के लिए जो पंजाबी सूबा मांगते हैं अगर इस मांग को मंजूर कर लिया जाता तो क्या नतीजा निकलता? उसका नतीजा यह निकलता कि दूसरे लोग भी ऐसी ही बिना पर अपने लिए अलग सूबों की मांग करते। अभी पंजाब असेम्बली के एक मेम्बर ने कहा था कि हम ३० परसेंट अछूत हैं और इस बिना पर हमारे लिए अछूतिस्तान बनाना चाहिए। एक भाई कहते हैं कि मेरे लिए वैष्णविस्थान होना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया, मैं हिसार के जिले से आता हूं।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह (कपूरथला भटिंडा): पंडित जी के मुंह से यह ठीक नहीं मालूम देता।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: आप कहते हैं कि ६३ लाख में से ५५ लाख सिख हैं।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह: हम तो पंजाबी जबान की वजह से अलग सूबे की मांग करते हैं, सिर्फ सिखों के लिए तो कोई अलग सूबा नहीं चाहते।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: अगर यही बात है तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कांगड़ा जिले को किस उसूल पर अलग रखा है जहां कि दस या १५ लाख पंजाबी स्पीकिंग लोग रहते हैं। इससे जाहिर है कि आप ५५ लाख आदमियों का एक अलग सूबा बनाना चाहते हैं।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह: हम तो किसी को निकालना नहीं चाहते। आप सेंसस के फिगर्स को देखिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैंने सेंसस के फिगर्स को देखा है और जो आपने लिखा है वह भी मैं दिखाऊंगा।

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member address the Chair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is all right, Sir. He is not saying anything against me. Perhaps we are greater friends than any persons here and we are not excited.

3 P.M.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): When hon. Members like Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava are speaking, no Ministers are there.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I am here.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: You are enjoying; you are not taking any notes. You have not got paper or pencil.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Reporters are taking notes.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: सब्र कीजिये मैं जवाब दूंगा। पंजाब के अन्दर रहने वाले हर एक शख्स की जबान उसी तरह पंजाबी है जैसे कि आप पंजाबी के लिए दावा करते हैं। अगर मैं हिन्दी बोलता

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हूं तो वह भी पंजाबी है क्योंकि पंजाब में बोली जाती है और अगर मैं बागड़ी बोलता हूं तो वह भी पंजाबी है। कोई जालंधर वालों ने सारे पंजाब का ठेका थोड़े ही ले लिया है। मैं भी पंजाब का उसी तरह से बेटा हूं जैसे कि आप और दूसरे लोग। जब तक कि मैं पंजाब के अन्दर हूं, मैं पंजाबी हूं। पिछले सौ वर्ष से पंजाब का इलाक़ा पंजाब के साथ लगाया गया, पुराने पंजाब के साथ लगाया गया। सन् १८५७ में हरयाना प्रान्त के लोगों ने गदर किया और सज़ा की तौर पर इसको मर्ज किया गया। अब गरीबनवाज़ खुद ही मुलाहिज़ा फ़रमाइये सौ वर्ष इसको हो गये, सात वर्ष में तो इन्सान के जिस्म के जो ज़र्रे हैं वह भी तबदील हो जाते हैं। सौ वर्ष से हम पंजाब के अन्दर रहे। मैं पूछता हूं कि आज से ४ सौ या ५ सौ वर्ष पहले दुनिया के अन्दर सिक्ख कहां थे? मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि सौ वर्ष से रहने वाले लोग अगर पंजाबी नहीं तो कौन हैं किन्हीं एक्सट्रा आर्डिनरी सरकमस्टान्सेज में पंजाब छोड़ कर कोई शख्स कहीं चला जावे तो क्या पंजाबी नहीं रहता। आखिर यह जो ५० या ५५ लाख पंजाबी और ३५ लाख बंगाली इधर आये तो उनको इधर हरियाना भरतपुर, अलवर और यू० पी० और देहली के अन्दर किस हक़ से दाखिल हो गये? साफ जाहिर है कि जितने भी इस देश में इनसान बसते हैं सब इस भारतमाता के समान पुत्र हैं और कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि नहीं यहां फलां जगह का आदमी नहीं बस सकता। यह तमाम देश सारे देशवासियों का है और हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे बीच में इस किस्म का भेद भाव हो और इस किस्म के टुकड़े बनें।

तो जो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज़ कर रहा था उस पर अब आता हूं। यह तो सरदार साहब ने बीच में टोक दिया इसलिए यह बात कहनी पड़ी। अगर सिक्ख सूबे की बात नहीं होती तो मैं उनकी मांग को समझ सकता था। साथ ही यह जो आपकी तरफ से सिक्ख सूबे की मांग आई है, उसके लिए मैं आपको दोष नहीं देता बल्कि आप इसको मानने के लिए ड्रिविन हुए और आपको लोगों ने इसके लिए मजबूर किया। और जैसा आपने भी कहा कि गुस्से की वजह से यह मांग की गई है।

मैं पेश्तर इसके कि और बातों की बाबत कहूं, कहीं मैं उन दो बातों को न भूल जाऊं जिनको कि मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले उन्ही का ज़िक्र आपके सामने करना चाहता हूं। लुहारू एक सब तहसील है और क़रीब ३० हजार की वहां पर आबादी है। अभी श्री टंडन ने भी उसके बारे में ज़िक्र किया। मैं उस पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। सिर्फ़ दो तीन बातें उसके बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। कमिशन ने यह लिखा है कि क़रीब ३५० वर्ष से इसका ताल्लुक़ राजस्थान से है। अब मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि कमिशन ने जो यह लिखा है वह किस आधार पर लिखा है? अगर वह एसा लिखने के लिए किसी किताब का हवाला देते तो मैं उनकी बात को समझ सकता था। कमीशन ने जो लिखा है वह पुराने नवाब साहब ने जो जयपुर में उनसे कह दिया उस पर उन्होंने ऐसा लिख दिया है। यह नवाब साहब हैं जिनके खानदान का तक़रीबन् १५०, २०० वर्ष तक लुहारू पर राज्य रहा। सन् १८०३ में यह उनकी

गिफ्ट के तौर पर दिया गया था और उस गिफ्ट को लार्ड लेक ने कनफ़र्म कर दिया। सन् १८६६ में नवाब साहब को हिसार में वहां पर इंस्टाल कर दिया गया। लुहारू के लिए यह कहना कि उसका पंजाब से ताल्लुक नहीं है हिस्ट्री से मुंह मोड़ना है। मेरे हाथ में गज़ेटियर मौजूद है, मेरे पास उसको यहां पर कोट करने का वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप उसको मुलाहिज़ा फ़रमायेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि लुहारू का कम से कम पिछले १५० वर्ष से हिसार ज़िले से और पंजाब से ताल्लुक रहा है और इसका सबूत यह है कि खुद नवाब की उनके चाचा की और उनके बेटे की क़ब्रें यहां दिल्ली में हैं। बड़े आदमी दिल्ली में बसा करते थे क्योंकि दिल्ली पहले हरियाना का एक शहर होता था। और हरयाने में हमारा उनसे गहरा ताल्लुक रहा है। वहां पर जो ५२ गांव हैं वह सब जाटों के गांव हैं। अब जहां तक नवाब साहब के लुहारू की बाबत कमिशन को बतलाने का ताल्लुक है तो उसके बारे में तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जयपुर के अन्दर नवाब साहब मौजूद हैं, नवाब साहब का वहां सिनेमा मौजूद है, प्रापरटी मौजूद है और जयपुर से लुहारू बहुत दूर है। अब चन्द एक आदमियों को साथ लेकर जिनके साथ कि वह किसी ज़माने में एसा सुना जाता है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग किया करते थे, ऐसे कुछ आदमियों को कमिशन के सामने पेश कर दिया और लुहारू की बाबत उनकी राय ले ली गई लेकिन लुहारू का एक भी आदमी नहीं बुलाया गया और जिनकी राय पूछी जानी चाहिए थी उनकी राय नहीं पूछी गई और कमिशन ने लुहारू की बाबत अपनी सिफारिश लिख दी। कल लाला अचिंत राम ने आपको बतलाया कि लुहारू के लोगों की क्या राय है। वे वहां खुद तशरीफ़ ले गये और उन्होंने हमें बतलाया कि ३९ की ३९ पंचायतों ने एक ज़बान होकर यह कहा कि हम पंजाब के बाहर नहीं जाना चाहते और हम पंजाब में ही बना रहना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनको जबर्दस्ती दूसरी जगह धकेलना उनके साथ नाइंसाफ़ी करनी है। नवाब साहब के बारे में मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि सन् ४७,४८ में जब छोटी-छोटी रियासतें ख़त्म हुई तो नवाब साहब ने सोचा कि अगर मैं ब्रिटिश इंडिया के साथ चला जाऊंगा तो पता नहीं कि क्या हो और नवाब साहब ने बीकानेर के साथ अपना रिश्ता क़ायम करने की कोशिश की और वहां पर उस समय श्री पणिक्कर साहब जो कि कमिशन के एक मेम्बर हैं, वह चीफ़ मिनिस्टर थे लेकिन वहां की जनता ने उनकी चाल न चलने दी और जनता ने इसके विरुद्ध आन्दोलन किया और तार वगैरह काट दिये। यहां पटेल साहब को इस बारे में इत्तिला आई और उन्होंने इस मामले में तहक़ीक़ात कराई और अपना फ़ैसला दे दिया कि वह बीकानेर के साथ नहीं जायगा और यह ईस्ट पंजाब में रहेगा। और इस बात का ऐलान हम व्हाइट पेपर के सफे ४३ पर पाते हैं जिसमें यह दर्ज है:

> "The States merged in the Government of Punjab—Lohar, Dujan and Patadi are tiny States within the Boundaries of East Punjab. Geographically and for all administrative purposes these States formed part of East Punjab. The Rulers agreed to merge these States with East Punjab."

नवाब साहब ने जब देखा कि चारों तरफ से लोगों ने उनके क़िले को घेर लिया है तो आख़िर वह मजबूर हो गये। आख़िर कहां तक वह जनता की इच्छाओं के खिलाफ़ जा सकते थे। चुनांचे यह सब

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

लुहारू दूजाना और पटावी सन् ४८ में ईस्ट पंजाब में मर्ज हो गईं और पंजाब का हिस्सा बन गयीं । अब आप ही फ़ैसला कीजिये कि आप इस सबूत को मानेंगे या मियर हियर से १२ बिलीव कर लेंगे ?

सरदार हुकम सिंह : मगर वह तो बड़े क़ाबिल आदमी थे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : ठीक है, लेकिन क्या किया जाय, फैक्ट्स तो ग़लत हैं और आप तो उनसे भी ज्यादा क़ाबिल है। फैक्ट यह है कि यह स्टेट पिछले १५० वर्ष से पंजाब के अन्दर रही है और जिला हिसार का इससे ताल्लुक रहा है। अब ३५० वर्ष पहले क्या था और क्या नहीं था, मुझे उससे गरज नहीं है। १५० वर्ष के पहले और ३५० वर्ष पहले यह किसके साथ था, उसकी तवारीख मौजूद नहीं है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह लिखी है कि भौगोलिक आधार पर इसका राजपूताने के साथ कंटैक्ट है और राजपूताना बार्डर इसको टच करती है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाऊं कि यह तीन तरफ पंजाब से घिरा हुआ है और सिर्फ एक तरफ इसकी हद राजपूताने से मिलती है। उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि यहां पर वूल ट्रेड होती है लकिन मैं बतलाऊं कि सन् ४६ में एक कारखाना वूल का क़ायम किया गया जो कि सन् ४७ में बंद हो गया। एक साल तक कुछ जगह से ऊन आया और फिर पंजाब में फाजिलका भेज दिया गया। झुनझुनूं वहां से केवल ३०, ४० मील के फासले पर है और जिला हिसार की भिवानी तहसील भी वहां से २५, ३० मील बतलाई जाती है। हिसार का जो हेडक्वार्टर है वहां से झूंपा मढौली से दो मील के फासले पर है और झूंपा रेलवे स्टेशन से हिसार का साढ़े दस आने किराया लगता है। हिसार व भिवानी से आसानी से इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता लेकिन इनको क्या मालूम, जयपुर में बैठे हुए हैं उनको क्या मालूम कि लुहारू कहां है। लुहारू का क़स्बा एक्सट्रीम साउथ में है और बाकी में हिसार के बिलकुल नजदीक़ है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आम क्वेश्चन आफ़ फैक्ट उनकी तीनों बातें ग़लत हैं। हमारे भाई लाला अचिंत राम ने बतलाया कि वह खुद एक मीटिंग में वहां तशरीफ ले गय जिसमें कि ५, ६ हजार आदमी मौजूद थे और उन्होंने एक राय से यह फैसला किया कि हम पंजाब के साथ बने रहना चाहते हैं और कल वहां से लोग मेरे पास आए थे वह दरखास्त पेश करना चाहते हैं। हर एक बालिग वोटर के अंगूठे लगे हुए होंगे और हम देखेंगे कि जब १५ हजार लोगों के अंगूठे आपके सामने उनके पंजाब में बने रहने के हक़ में पेश करेंगे तब मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से यह डिसिशन आप उन पर ज़बर्दस्ती थोपेंगे ? व बेचारे गरीब और अनपढ़ लोग हैं और वह झगड़ नहीं सकते लेकिन वे दिल के बहुत साफ हैं और इतने ही साफ़ हैं जैसे कि हमारे सरदार साहब हैं।

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल (गंगानगर झुंझुनू—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि ये अंगूठे वाक़ई सच्चे हैं या नहीं। परन्तु सारा भारत हमारा एक है और कोई टुकड़ा कहीं से आये और कहीं मिले, इसमें हमें एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन अंगूठों का जो ज़िक्र किया गया है उसकी बाबत मैं इतनी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार माननीय सदस्य के पास हस्ताक्षरों का प्रमाण है वैसे ही लुहारू की पंचायतों के मोहर शुदा प्रमाणित हस्ताक्षर

हमारे पास भी राजस्थान के हक में भेजे गये हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मेरा वक्त थोड़ा है और मुझे इजाजत दी जाय कि मैं बगैर इंटरप्शन के अपनी बात कह सकूं। दूसरी बात जो मैं इस हाउस की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की बाबत कहा गया है और रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यह पंजाब के साथ शामिल कर लिया जाय। लेकिन एक नोट है श्री फज्ले अली साहब का जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह लोग गरीब हैं, उन लोगों की बोल चाल में फर्क है उन को तकलीफ होगी। हमारे ग्रानरेबल, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जब तकरीर फरमाई तो उस में उन्होंने बतलाया कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पांच वर्ष के लिये इसी तरह से रखा जाना चाहिये, उन्होंने कुछ इसी तरह का इशारा किया था। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम सरदार साहब के दिल को ठीक कर देंगे, उन के दिल को पसीज देंगे, जिस बड़े भाई का उन्होंने ज़िक्र किया है उस को मैं चाचा कहता हूं, वह तो सिर्फ बड़ा भाई कहते हैं, अगर हम उस को ठीक कर देंगे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हम भी पिछड़े हुए हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश वाले भी पिछड़े हुए हैं, हम दोनों के साथ ही जब बुरा सुलूक वह लोग करते रहे हैं, तो क्या हम यह दावा नहीं कर सकते कि हम दोनों मिल कर उन लोगों को ठीक कर देंगे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कहना कहां तक ठीक है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ऐसी स्टेट है जिस का मिल कर इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा सकता, यह एक जाग्रेफिकल और हिस्टारिकल मिथ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं आज दार्जीलिंग का इन्तजाम कौन करता है ? क्या वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेन्ट नहीं करती है आसाम का इंतजाम कौन करता है। आज यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से क्या कुमायूं का इन्तजाम नहीं होता है। आज क्या पंजाब ही इतना खराब है कि वह इस इलाके का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकता है ? यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वहां के लोगों का और हमारा साथ बड़ा पुराना है, वह हमारे ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं हम उन से इन्डेपेन्डेन्ट हैं। इस सेन्स में जितने वहां के लोग हैं, पंजाब....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not yet come to Punjab, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: How much more time will the hon. Member require?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want at least one hour. All these gentlemen have been getting 45 minutes and more. I have not come to Punjab at all. All right, I will not speak of Himachal Pradesh, but let me say something of Punjab.

Mr. Chairman: I hope he will finish within 15 minutes?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In 15 minutes I can't. If the Chair orders I will sit down. I have to speak on the points raised by other hon. Members with regard to Punjab.

Mr. Chairman: All right. He may go on without giving in for interruptions.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं हिमाचल को छोड़ता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिमाचल को छोड़ना ही पड़ेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : उन के कहने के मुताबिक हम तो हिमाचल को छोड़ेंगे लेकिन वह खुद हमारे पीछे पड़ जायेगा, यह मैं जानता हूं। हिमाचल के अन्दर भाखरा डैम के जो दरिया हैं उन का कैचमेन्ट एरिया पंजाब में हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम ने बिलासपुर को पानी में डुबो दिया, आखिर किस लिये ? इसी लिये कि भाखरा डैम बन जाय। आज बिलासपुर के लोग जिला हिसार में बसाये जा रहे हैं। अभी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बंगाल की तरफ से साबित किया गया कि जहां पर डैम का कैचमेन्ट एरिया हो उस इलाके में ही डैम रहना चाहिये ।

श्री गोपी राम (मंडी महासु—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां): कश्मीर को भी पाकिस्तान ने, बतौर अपना कैचमेन्ट एरिया मांग लिया है तो क्या आप कश्मीर को पाकिस्तान को दे देंगे?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है . . .

Mr. Chairman: Frequent interruptions are not at all helpful for a debate. I would request the hon. Members to be patient and let the hon. Member speak in his own way.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आज १०० वर्ष से हमेशा पंजाब के लोग हिमाचल के अन्दर इन्तजाम करते रहे हैं और हिमाचल की बोल चाल सब हम से मिलती है, हिमाचल का हमारे हाथ से निकल जाना ऐसी ही बात होगी जैसी नाखून को उंगली से दूर कर देना जिन का चोली दामन का साथ है । अगर वह गरीब हैं तो हम उन की गुरबत में शरीक हैं उन की तकलीफ में शरीक हैं । मेरे पास और भी वजूहात थीं पंजाब के बड़े होने के बारे में लेकिन मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता । यह हमारा इन्टरनेशनल फ्रंटियर है लेकिन मैं इस में भी नहीं जाना चाहता ।

अब मैं आप की इजाजत से पंजाब की तरफ आता हूं । सन् १९४७ के पहले पंजाब की जो हालत थी मैं उस को पालियामेन्ट के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो दो तीन बातें मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं उन को मेम्बरान ऐप्रिशिएट करें । पंजाब में ३८ लाख वह पंजाबी हैं जो कि हमारे सरदार साहब के बड़े भाई हैं, यानी पंजाबी हिन्दू ३८ लाख सिख भाई हैं जो कि हमारे चाचा हैं और ५० लाख आदमी हरियाना के हैं जो कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग कहलाते हैं, जिन का मैं नुमाइन्दा तो नहीं क्योंकि उन के नुमाइन्दे लाला अचिंत राम हैं, लेकिन जिन के यहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं । सन् १९४७ से पहले जब हम पुराने पंजाब के हिस्से थे, वहां पर ५६ फी सदी मुसलमान थे । उस वक्त सारे हुकूक इस तरह पर बंटे हुए थे कि मुसलमान हम पर हुकूमत कर सकें और अपना सिक्का जमा सकें । उन के बाद नं. २ पर आते थे हमारे पंजाबी भाई और सिख भाई जो कि जालंधर डिवीजन में थे । उन से जो कुछ बचता वह हम को मिलता था । टेबल पर जो क्रम्ब्ज रह जाते थे वह भी हम को नसीब नहीं होते थे । लेकिन मुझे उस जमाने की शिकायत नहीं, हमारे पंजाबी भाई और सिख भाई उस वक्त हमारी मदद नहीं कर सकते थे । वह तो अपनी ही मदद नहीं कर सकते थे । लेकिन जो हमारा हिस्सा था वह उन को मिलता था । मैं उस की कैफियत भी बताना चाहता हूं । जब राऊंड टेबल कान्फरेन्स का किस्सा आया और महात्मा जी वहां तशरीफ ले गये और वहां पर कारबेट स्कीम चली तो कांग्रेस वालों ने कहा कि कारबेट स्कीम के मुताबिक इस इलाके को अलाहदा कर दो । अम्बाला डिवीजन को मिला कर अलाहदा कर दो वहां पर हमारे सिख और हिन्दू भाइयों ने जोर दिया कि नहीं इस इलाके को दूर नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि पंजाब का हिन्दू मुस्लिम का बैलेन्स खत्म हो जायेगा और हम को तकलीफ होगी । इसी वजह से उनके इन्टरेस्ट में उस इलाके को अलाहदा नहीं किया गया । हरियाना प्रान्त की जो स्कीम थी उस की चलाने वालों में से मैं भी था मैं इस से इनकार नहीं करता लेकिन उस वक्त मुसलमानों का जमाना था हम उन के चंगुल से निकलना चाहते थे । इस के बाद सन् १९४७ के अन्दर जो वाकया हुआ उस के बाद की हिस्ट्री भी मैं आप को सुनाना चाहता हूं । सन् १९४७ से आज तक आठ वर्ष हो गये, उस के अन्दर क्या वाकये हुए आप इस का मुलाहजा फरमायें ।

जब हमारी कान्स्टिटुएन्ट ऐसेम्बली की माइनारिटी कमेटी मौजूद थी, मैं भी उस का एक मेम्बर था। उस वक्त हमारे सामने सवाल आया कि हम सब लोग माइनारिटीज का फैसला करें। जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सवाल था, हमारे सिख भाइयों ने यह स्टैन्ड लिया कि अगर रिजर्वेशन मुसलमानों को दो तो हम को भी दो नहीं तो हम नहीं लेना चाहते। अब चूंकि मुसलमान साहबान को कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिला, चुनांचे इन साहबान ने भी कबूल किया कि हम को रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिये। हम ने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि भले ही आप हमारे सिख भाइयों को रिजर्वेशन न दीजिये, लेकिन सिख भाई इतने एन्टर्प्राइजिंग हैं कि आप उन को कहीं रख दीजिये वह लोग ऊपर आ कर ही रहेंगे। यही हुआ। जितना रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उन को मिलता उस से कम लोग लेजिस्लेचर्स में नहीं आये, कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा ही लोग आये। अब दूसरा सवाल जो पैदा होता है वह यह कि उन के हुकूक क्या थे। जिस वक्त माइनारिटी कमेटी चल रही थी उस वक्त हमारे सिख साहबान, हमारे भाई ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह साहब और दूसरे साहबान यहां पर तशरीफ लाये और बातचीत करते रहे। हम सबों से भी और सरदार पटेल से भी बातचीत करते रहे। जब सरदार पटेल से उनकी बातचीत खत्म हुई तो सिखों ने आखिरी बात कही कि सिखों के अन्दर जो चार डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज हैं उन को वही हुकूक दिये जायें जो कि हिन्दू डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज को दिये जाते हैं। यह उन की डिमान्ड थी। यही एक डिमान्ड थी बाकी सब बातों का फैसला हो चुका था। सरदार पटेल ने उन की यह आखिरी डिमांड भी मंजूर कर ली कि आप यह डिमान्ड क्यों मांगते हैं। इस पर उन्होंने एक रेजोल्यूशन रखा। मैं ने उस वक्त इस रेजोल्यूशन पर एक ऐमेन्डमेन्ट रखा। सरदार साहब ने फरमाया कि अव्वल सवाल तो यह है कि हिन्दुओं में तो डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज हैं, लेकिन सिखों, मुसलमानों, और क्रिश्चियनों में डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज होती ही नहीं हैं। इसी बात पर राउंड टेबल कान्फरेन्स पर बड़े जोर शोर से तकरीरें हुई थीं कि हिन्दुओं के अन्दर डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज हैं लेकिन हमारे अन्दर नहीं हैं। चुनांचे जब रेजोल्यूशन आया तो सरदार साहब ने कहा कि आज आखिरी झगड़ा तय हो गया, अब हिन्दू और सिखों का कोई झगड़ा नहीं बाकी रहा। इसलिये इस बिना पर मैं ने भी अपना ऐमेन्डमेन्ट वापस ले लिया। इस के बाद हमारे ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह जी और डा० गोपी चन्द भार्गव पटेल साहब के मकान पर गये। उन्होंने उन से बातचीत की और ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह साहब से पूछा कि बतलाओ तुम्हारी कोई और डिमान्ड है? ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह ने कहा कि हमारी सारी डिमान्ड्स खत्म हो चुकीं, हमारा सारा झगड़ा खत्म हो चुका, इस के बाद मास्टर तारा सिंह को . . .

श्री अजित सिंह (कपूरथला-भटिंडा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां): आप भूल चुके हैं कि ज्ञानी कर्तार सिंह उस वक्त शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते थे।

Mr. Chairman: Unless the hon. Member gives way there cannot be any interruption like that.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं वाकयात के बरखिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, सभी कुछ सच कहूंगा। आप मुलाहजा फरमायें कि उस वक्त मास्टर तारा सिंह साहब कैद में थे उन को रिहा किया गया उन को कार के जरिये बुलाया गया और कहा गया कि आप चीफ मिनिस्टर पंजाब के पास चलिये। वह डा० गोपी चन्द के पास तशरीफ ले गये और दोनों की बातचीत हुई। डा० गोपी चन्द ने मास्टर तारा सिंह से पूछा कि बतलाइये अब आप और क्या चाहते हैं? मास्टर जी ने फरमाया कि सर्विसेज में हमें कम जगह दी गई हैं, मैं इस से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूं। सिखों को पूरी सर्विसेज मिलनी चाहियें और हमारी कोई डिमांड बाकी नहीं। डा० गोपी चन्द ने कहा कि सिखों को सर्विसेज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

तो पूरी मिली हुई हैं, मैं आप के पास इस का सारा नक्शा बनवा कर भेज दूंगा । चुनांचे हरकिशन सिंह साहब की खिदमत में सर्विसेज का नक्शा भेजा गया और मास्टर जी को इत्मीनान कराया गया और मास्टर जी ने तसलीम कर लिया कि अब सब डिमांड खत्म हो गई हैं । यह सन् १६४८ की बात है । इसके बाद किसी किस्म का कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ । मैं फिर बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू और सिख अलग अलग नहीं हैं यह दोनों ही ऐसे हैं जैसी उंगली और उसका नाखून हैं जिन को आप अलग नहीं कर सकते । जैसा कि मास्टर तारा सिंह ने कहा है यह दोनों एक पेड़ की दो शाखायें हैं । इन को अलग-अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है । अगर एक को दूसरे से अलग कर दिया गया तो किसी को भी कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

मैं एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को सुनाने के लिए यह भवन दो मिनट का वक्त दे । जब इस चीज का फैसला हो चुका तो वजारत तबदील हो गई और वजारत के तबदील होने के बाद ज्ञानी करतार सिंह और सच्चर साहब के दर्म्यान एक पोलीटिकल फैसला हुआ जिस को कि बाद में सच्चर फार्मूला कहा गया इसको पंडित नेहरू की मंजूरी भी हासिल हो गई । फार्मूला यह था कि जो लोग हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिये में रहते थे उन के बच्चों को पंजाबी पढ़नी पड़ेगी और जो लोग पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरिया में रहते थे उनके बच्चों को हिन्दी सीखनी पड़ेगी । यह फार्मूला सच्चर साहब ने सिख भाइयों से अपनी वजारत को कायम करने में मदद लेने के लिये किया । इस फार्मूले के बारे में वहां के गवर्नर ने दूसरे लोगों के इलावा मुझे भी बुलाया और मुझे इसके बारे में अपनी राय देने के लिए कहा । मैं ने कहा यह चीज गलत है । और हरियाना प्रान्त के लोग इस को नहीं मानेंगे । मैं ने एक चिट्ठी भी फारमूला के विरोध में सरदार पटेल व पंडित नेहरू की सेवा में भेजी जिस में उन से कहा कि आप हमारे इलाके के ऊपर पंजाबी को बेवजह क्यों लादना चाहते हैं । हमारा इलाका तो कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा १४ की रू से अगर कोई आदमी मेरठ में बसता है तो उसपर पंजाबी पढ़ने की जिम्मेवारी नहीं तो रोहतक हिसार के रहने वाले पर क्यों हो ? गुरुमुखी सीखने के लिए क्यों मजबूर करते हैं । मैं ने यह सोच कर कि इस में कोई तबदीली होगी यह चिट्ठी लिखी थी । इस चिट्ठी की कोई परवाह नहीं की गई । यह फैसला यानी फारमूला हम पर लाद दिया गया । इस पर हमारे सिख भाई बहुत खुश हुए । इसमें हमें बहुत दुख हुआ लेकिन फिर फैसला भी हम ने यह किया कि क्योंकि हम अपने सिख भाइयों के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, हम अपने चचा सिखों के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, हम ने पंजाबी पढ़ना मंजूर कर लिया । हम ने इसके बाद अपने बच्चों को पंजाबी पढ़वानी शुरू कर दी । ऐसा करना हमने इसीलिए तय किया कि हमें एक साथ रहना एक साथ मरना है हिन्दुओं और सिखों ने मिल कर पार्टिशन के दिनों में खून बहाया और इस को मान ही लिया जाना चाहिये । हम ने कोई झगड़ा खड़ा नहीं किया । यह फार्मूला सारे पंजाब पर लागू हो गया । अब फिर हमारे भाइयों की शिकायत है कि यह फार्मूला इफेक्टिव नहीं रहा । यह शिकायत दुरुस्त है या गलत है मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता । मैं तो इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि हमारे एरिया के स्कूलों में हमारे बच्चों को अब पंजाबी पढ़ाई जाने लग गई है । मुझे स्कूलों का तजुबा है, और मैं आप को बता सकता हूं कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जब कि पंजाब में उर्दू और हिन्दी दोनों जबानें हुआ करती थीं हमारे इलाके में पचास स्कूलों में एक एक मास्टर फी स्कूल के हिसाब से यह दोनों जबानें ढाई बरस में पढ़ा दी जाती थीं और लड़के चार जमायत पास कर लिया करते थे । इसमें कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं थी ।

इस के बाद अब मैं सन् १९५१ की सेंसस पर आता हूं । इस सेंसस में हमारे पंजाबी भाइयों ने इतनी ईमानदारी बरती कि उन घरों में जहां पर पंजाबी बोली जाती थी, उन्होंने भी अपनी जबान हिन्दी लिखानी शुरू कर दी । इस पर सिखों को बहुत रंज हुआ और ठीक हुआ । हमारे सिख भाइयों ने इसके बाद यह किया कि गरीब अछूत भाइयों के घर गए और उन को डराना धमकाना शुरू कर दिया और उन को मजबूर किया कि वह पंजाबी अपनी लिपि लिखायें । जिन्होंने हिन्दी लिखाई उनमें से बहुतों का तो इन्होंने खाना पीना बन्द कर दिया और तरह तरह की उन पर सख्तियां कीं । यह शिकायत मेरी नहीं है । आप पंजाब असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को देखें तो आपको पता लग जायेगा कि वहां एक अछूत मैम्बर ने खुद इस बात की शिकायत की है । सिर्फ उस ने ही नहीं बल्कि एक सिख मैम्बर ने भी इस की ताईद की है । मैं ने एक कानून की किताब में रूलिंग पढ़ा था और उस में लिखा था कि एक शख्स ने आंख उठा कर देखा; दूसरे ने गाली दी, एक ने मुक्का मारा, दूसरे ने थप्पड़ मारा, उसने लाठी मारी, दूसरे ने पिसतौल चला दी, उस ने राइफल का इस्तेमाल किया । अब सवाल सिर्फ यह था कि प्रोवोकेशन हुआ तो किस की तरफ से । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि झगड़ा चला किस तरफ से पहल हुई अब यह कौन बताये । सरदार हुक्म सिंह का पैम्फलेट मेरे पास है और इसमें उन्होंने खुद तसलीम किया है और मेरा खयाल है कि वह अब भी इस बात को तसलीम करेंगे इस झगड़े के होने से पहले सारा मामला शान्त था । इसमें पंजाबी सूबे की मांग का भी कोई जिक्र नहीं था । यह पंजाबी सूबे की मांग हिन्दू भाइयों के रवय्ये के खिलाफ गुस्से की उपज है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस में सिखों और हिन्दुओं का दोष नहीं है इस में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट और पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट ने भी बहुत पार्ट प्ले किया है । मैं क्यों सिर्फ सिखों को या पंजाबी या जालंधर डिवीजन के हिन्दुओं को दोष दूं । इस मौजूदा सिचूएशन के लिए सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट और पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट की गलत पोलिसी भी जिम्मेवार है । इसमें सैंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने अरसे से जो रवैय्या अख्तियार किया है वह भी इस के लिए पूरे तौर से जिम्मेवार है । जिस तरह से सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने रवैय्या अख्तियार किया है उस से तो कोई भी सरकार पंजाब में ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकती । मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब अंग्रेजों का जमाना था सेन्ट्रल मिनिस्ट्री में executive councillor हमेशा मुसलमान होते थे सर मुहम्मद शफ़ी, फजले हुसेन जफ़रउल्लाह वगैरा लेकिन हमारी आजाद सरकार की सेक्यूलर पालिसी को देखिये कि सिर्फ अब सिख ही सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट में मिनिस्टर ते हैं हिन्दू नहीं बन सकते । दूसरी पालिसी देखिये । पंजाब में हिन्दू ही चीफ मिनिस्टर बन सकता है सिख नही । कोई सिख चीफ़ मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया गया है । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कैरों साहब के पीछे चलने वाले ज्यादा मेम्बरान थे तो भी सच्चर साहब को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया गया । मैं बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों किसी सिख को चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया गया है । क्या उस को इसीलिये नहीं बनाया गया है कि हम को उन पर विश्वास नहीं है । अगर ऐसी ही बात है हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सिखों को भी गवर्नमेंट और हिन्दुओं पर विश्वास हो । किस तरह से इन हालात में माइनोरिटीज को एतबार हो सकता है कि उनके साथ इन्साफ हो सकता है । पंजाब मिनिस्टर्ज व एसेम्बली मेम्बरान की कैफियत सुनिये मेम्बर साहबान मिनिस्ट्रों के घर जा कर एसेम्बली के इजलास के दिनों में ठहरते हैं उनके घर रोटी खाते हैं और उन के दबाव में रहते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहबा न उन सबको खुश करने में लगे रहते हैं । यह है छोटे से सूबे होने

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

का नुकसान। कौन पंजाब की पब्लिक की आवाज सुनता है। बताओ देश में इत्मीनान व तसल्ली व विश्वास कैसे हो।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : ड्रायर लिंग्ज को निकाल दो।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप किसी को निकालने की बात कहते हैं तो मैं हर एक पंजाबी भाई को बुरा हो या भला छाती से लगा कर रखूंगा और जबरदस्ती अपने साथ रखूंगा इनको मैं कभी अलग नहीं होने दूंगा। गो मैं जानता हूं आज कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि पंजाब में हकूमत है कोई विश्वसनीय। पीछे थोड़ी देर हो हुई है कि हमारे १०,००० सिख भाइयों को इस अविश्वसनीय हकूमत ने कैद कर दिया था। जिस दिन स्लोगंज पर बैन लगा तो मैं यकीन नहीं कर सकता था कि कोई जिम्मेवार हकूमत ऐसा हुक्म दे सकती है। इस से मुझे बहुत दु:ख हुआ। इस के बाद जब मैं ने सुना कि सरदार हुक्म सिंह को भी गिरफ़्तार कर लिया गया है तो मेरे दुख की इंतिहा न रही कि ऐसे मान्य बुजुर्ग को जब वह फैसला कराने गए गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया— इतना ही नहीं सिख भाइयों के गुरू द्वारे के sanctus sanctoram में जिस के लिये हिन्दुओं के दिलों में कम इज्जत नहीं पुलिस दाखिल करदी गई और फिर गवर्नमेंट ने गिड़गिड़ा कर मुआफी मांगी। यह चीजें अतीव दुखदायक हैं। हमारे दो लीडर दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं जो पंजाब के मिनिस्ट्रों के बाहमी झगड़ों का फैसला ही कराते रहते हैं, एक तो पंडित नेहरू साहब हैं और दूसरे मौलाना आजाद साहब हैं। ये दोनों पूजनीय हस्तियां हैं हम उनकी नेक सलाहों के तो मशकूर हैं। लेकिन इस तरह के सिस्टम और कार्रवाई ही सारे झगड़े व खराबी को जिम्मेवार है। हमारे मिनिस्टर की दिली कदूरत दूर नहीं होती है लेकिन इन बड़ी हस्तियों के डर से ऊपर से कह दिया जाता है कि फैसला हो गया अब कोई मतभेद बाकी न रहा। पंजाब के सारे लोग, हिन्दू और सिख दोनों ही, यह महसूस करते हैं कि पंजाब में कोई जिम्मेवार हुकूमत नहीं है। कोई देश की तरफ नहीं देखता। वहां पर प्राविंशल आटोनोमी का नाम नहीं है। हम लोग सारे फ्रस्टरेटिड हैं, हिन्दू भी और सिख भी। अगर सब नहीं तो हरियाना के लोग तो बड़े फ्रेस्टरेटिड हैं। कोई फर्म पोलिसी नहीं, कोई इनसाफ नही। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी सूरत में किस को दोष दूं। मेम्बरान एसेम्बली खुद फरस्ट्रेटिड हैं, और दूसरों पर क्या असर डाल सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ वह तो इरिमूवेबल एग्जेक्टिव (irremovable executive) है। थोड़े दिन हुए पंजाब की मिनिस्ट्री गलत पालिसी से तंग आकर पंजाब के लेजिस्लेटर्ज दिल्ली आये थे, उनको डरा धमका कर वापिस भेज दिया गया। यह सेंट्रल हकूमत का हाल है। मैं सिखों को क्या कहूं और हिन्दुओं को क्या कहूं। जनता महा दुखी है और पंजाब सरकार व सेंट्रल सरकार की पालिसी undemocratic है, कमजोर है ऐसी हालत में अगर हिन्दू सिखों में अविश्वास होना अनिवार्य है क्या ताज्जुब है कि सिख सूबे की डिमांड पैदा हो और आपस में मेल न रहे।

अब मैं वह एक दूसरे नमूने का नया नक्शा पेश करना चाहता हूं और मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह हाउस उसका बड़े ध्यान से मुलाहिजा फरमाये और जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं उसको जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सुने। जालंधर डिविजन के लोग जिस के अन्दर हिन्दू और सिख दोनों शामिल हैं उन को कितनी जगहें मिली हुई हैं इसका हाल मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। पंजाब के सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर्ज दो हैं और दोनों ही जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। पंजाब कैबिनेट में आठ मिनिस्टर्ज हैं उन में से सात जालंधर डिवीजन के हैं और एक हरियाना प्रान्त का

स्पीकर और चेयरमैन पंजाब असेम्बली के दोनों के दोनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। हाई कोर्ट के जजिज सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के तीन मेम्बर हैं, तीनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। स्बार्डिनेट सर्विस कमिश्न के तीन मैम्बर हैं तीनों जालंधर डिविजन के हैं।

पंजाब से कौंसिल आफ स्टेट के लिये चुने गये आठ के आठों मेम्बर जालंधर के हैं। यहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के १८ नामिनेटेड मेम्बरों में से सिर्फ दो हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं। पंजाब से चुने गये लोक-सभा के मेम्बरों में से सिर्फ चौधरी रनबीर सिंह और मैं, दो मेम्बर, हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं, बाकी दूसरी जगहों के हैं।

श्री टेकचन्द (अम्बाला-शिमला) : मैं अम्बाला से चुना गया हूं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप अम्बाला के हैं, लेकिन आप भी उसी क्लास के हैं। हरियाना प्रान्त में नहीं मिले जुले इलाके के हैं। विधान सभा के कमेटी के मेम्बर्ज में १६ जालंधर के हैं और चार हरियाना प्रान्त के। गवर्नमेंट नामिनेटेड कमेटी मेम्बर्ज में दो जालंधर के हैं और हरियाना प्रान्त का कोई नहीं है। आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में २४ आदमी हैं और सब के सब जालंधर के हैं। सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, अंडर सेक्रेटरी और असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी १५ हैं और सब के सब जालंधर के हैं। हैड्ज आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट २० हैं और दो को छोड़ कर सब जालंधर के हैं। वहां पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर १३ हैं और सब के सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस २० हैं और सब के सब जालंधर डिविजन के हैं। गजेटिड आफ़िसर्ज ३४८ हैं और उन में से सिर्फ ४० हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं।

मैं यह सारी फेहरिस्त आपके सामने पेश नहीं करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मेरे पास वक्त थोड़ा है ये फिगर्ज तो मैंने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बताये हैं। अब मैं कालेजिज और स्कूल्ज की पोजीशन बताता हूं।

सारे सूबे में ४५०० प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल हैं और उन में से सिर्फ १४०० हरियाना प्रान्त में है। हाई स्कूल ५०० हैं और हरियाना प्रान्त में सिर्फ १७० हैं और ४२ कालेजिज में सिर्फ १६ हरियाना प्रान्त में हैं। अस्पतालों के बारे में भी यही हालत है। और फिगर्ज भी दिल हिला देने वाले हैं। कमी वक्त से ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता।

अब जरा कांग्रेस का हाल सुनिये। कांग्रेस हाई कमांड में एक मेम्बर है और वह जालंधर का है। ए० आई० सी० सी० के १६ डेलीगेट्स में सिर्फ ४ हरियाना प्रान्त के हैं। प्रदेश एक्सीक्यूटिव कमेटी में २३ मेम्बर हैं और उन में से सिर्फ ५ हमारे यहां के हैं। यही हाल इलैक्शन बोर्ड, क्रिडेंशियल कमेटी और इलैक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल का है। सब में जालंधर के आदमी भरे हुये हैं। भाकरा नहर आने से पहले ८ लाख एकड़ जमीन हरयाने की सैराब होती थी हालांकि जालंधर डिविजन की ३४ लाख सैराब होती थी, २५२ मील पंजाब की पक्की सड़कों में से सिर्फ ४० मील पक्की सड़कें हरियाने में हैं।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : जो शिकायत इन्होंने की है मैं उससे मुत्तिफिक हूं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सवाल यह है कि मेरी यह शिकायत किस के खिलाफ़ है? मेरी यह शिकायत न तो अकेले सिक्खों के खिलाफ़ है, जिनको मैं चाचा कहता हूं और न अकेले उनके बड़े भाई के खिलाफ है....

श्री रनबीर सिंह (रोहतक): जो ताऊ हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : लेकिन बदकिस्मती से मैं एक ऐसा भतीजा पैदा हुआ हूं, जिसको वे दोनों ही उसका हक नहीं देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस मामले में उनका ज्यादा कसूर नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि ये सब बातें उनको पहली पंजाब हकूमत से विरसे में मिली हुई हैं। आज हालत यह है कि सिवाय मेरे और मेरे चन्द आदमियों के हरियाना के लोगों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैली हुई है। वे पंजाब में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि ऐसा करके वे कोई अक्लमन्दी की बात कर रहे हैं। वह फ्रस्ट्रेशन की वजह से इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं, जिस तरह कि सिख फ्रस्ट्रेशन की वजह से पंजाबी सूबा मांग रहे हैं। हरियाना के लोग समझते हैं कि हमें पंजाब में इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन मुझे इन्साफ की उम्मीद है। मैं पंजाबी सूबे की डिमांड की सारी तारीख को जानता हूं। यह सारा झगड़ा पोलिटिकल मामलात व पार्टीबाजी से हुआ। इसमें आम आदमी का कसूर नहीं। पंजाबी सूबे की मांग खुद मौजूदा सरकार की गलत पालिसी का नतीजा है जिसको सेंट्रल सरकार के रवय्ये से हवा मिली और सिखों और हिन्दुओं की फ्रस्ट्रेशन के बुखार से अकल कायम न रह सकी, 'क्रोधात भवति संमोहः'

जनाबे वाला, मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं पंजाबी सूबे की डिमांड का सख्त विरोधी हूं, इस वजह से नहीं कि यह हमारे सिख भाइयों की डिमांड है, बल्कि इसलिये कि मैं जानता हूं कि यह डिमांड हमारी सारी हिस्टरी के लैसन्ज, महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों और हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन के खिलाफ है। मुझे इससे डर लगता है। जून में मैं अमृतसर में गया। वहां पर मेरे पास कुछ आदमी आये और कहने लगे कि यहां पर बलवा होगा और हम लोगों की हवेलियां सिखों ने बांट ली हैं कि फलां आदमी यह हवेली लेगा और फलां वह हवेली लेगा। मैंने उन से कहा कि तुम पागल हो, सरकार मौजूद है ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन उन लोगों ने इसरार किया और कहा कि नहीं, ऐसा होगा। इस किस्म का पनिक फैलाने वाले पोस्टर लग गये और श्री तेगराम एम.एल.ए. (M.L.A) ने स्पीच दी है कि सिख फलां दिन हमला करेंगे। इस किस्म के हालात वहां पर पैदा हो गये। इधर सिखों की शिकायत यह है—और सरदार हुक्म सिंह ने भी शिकायत की कि लोग हम पर भरोसा नहीं करते, कहा जाता है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल जायेंगे और हम हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार नहीं हैं। उनकी शिकायत बजा है। जो लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं और कहते हैं, वे सख्त गलती करते हैं। मेरे तो दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आ सकती कि हमारे सिख भाई, जिनके गुरु हिन्दुओं के प्रोटैक्टर थे, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ गद्दारी करेंगे। हमारे यहां तो यह रिवाज रहा है कि फैमिली का सबसे बड़ा लड़का सिख बनता था। मैं ऐसी बात का ख्याल भी नहीं कर सकता हूं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर एक आदमी ने—किसी महासभाई ने—यह बात कह दी और आपने मान ली।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : कौंसिल आफ स्टेट में कहा गया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर कहा है, तो आपने कौनसी कसर उठा रखी है आपने कह दिया कि पंजाबी हिन्दू अपनी मां को मारते हैं।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : मगर यह बात तो सच है कि उन्होंने अपनी जबान को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आपने कौनसी रियायत की है। आपने कह दिया

कि भाई तो पंजाब में रहें, लेकिन भतीजे को पंजाब से निकाल दिया जावे—

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : मैंने कभी नहीं कहा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : फिर पंजाबी सूबे के क्या माइने अगर नहीं कहा तो मेरा केस खत्म हो गया ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : आपने खुद कहा है कि हरियाना वाले पंजाब से बाहर जाना चाहते हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैंने यह भी कहा कि वे फ्रस्ट्रेशन की वजह से जाना चाहते हैं । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि आपकी और उनकी, दोनों की डिमांड गलत है और उनकी तह में गुस्सा या फ्रस्ट्रेशन है । मैं यह कह देना भी अपना फ़र्ज़ समझता हूं कि यह बात दुरुस्त नहीं है कि हम को पंजाब से फ़वायद नहीं हुये हैं । हिसार का भूखा इलाका आज अगर सरसब्ज है, तो वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से है । यह हाल बाकी ज़िलों का है । गुड़गावां व महेन्द्रगढ़ और रिवाड़ी में हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि आबपाशी का ठीक इन्तज़ाम होगा—भाखरा डैम से और पानी की पालिसी से भी हमको फायदा है । हम सब भाइयों के मशकूर हैं । जब भी कोई झगड़ा होता है, तो वे हमारी मदद को आते हैं और हम उनकी मदद को जाते हैं । हमारे और उनके स्टेक्स एक हैं । हमको सब पहलुओं पर गौर करना है । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे मौजूदा कांस्टीच्यूशन के मातहत मैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूम सकता हूं और हरियाना का हर एक आदमी सारे देश का दूसरों की तरह हकदार व मालिक है । अगर हम देश में पीस चाहते हैं, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि मुल्क का डिफ़ेन्स मजबूत हो और यह मुल्क तरक्की करे, तो मुनासिब यही है कि हम इस किस्म की छोटी छोटी बातों में न पड़ें व बड़ी स्टेट्स बनायें । सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिसका मैं भी मेम्बर था । मैंने एक कमेटी बनाई थी और पंजाब असेम्बली के मौजूदा स्पीकर साहब, व कौंसिल के चेयरमैन साहब, चीफ सेक्रेटरी साहब सरदार गुरुमख सिंह व रणबीर सिंह चौधरी साहब और दूसरे दस पन्द्रह आदमी थे । हमने स्टेट्स के बारे में पंजाब पेप्सू व हिमाचल मिला देने की सिफारिश की थी जो कि एस० आर० सी० ने की है । मैंने तो यह भी कहा था कि हमारा इलाका तीन करोड़ का होना चाहिये और मेरठ व आगरा भी शामिल करने चाहियें । आज सेंटर में हम पंजाब के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हैं लेकिन कोई हमको किसी काम में पूछता नहीं है । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा इनफ्लुएन्स उतना ही हो जितना किसी और सूबे का है । लेकिन हमारे सिख भाई नहीं मानते कि आगरा व मेरठ के सूबे मिलाये जावें । वे कहते हैं कि हमारा परसेंटेज कम हो जायेगा ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : आप चाहें तो पांच करोड़ का कर लीजिये ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर आप चाहें, तो ऐसा ही होगा ।

एक सिख भाई ने शिकायत की थी कि हमको कूप मंडूक क्यों कहते हैं । मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि सिख सब जगह फैल जायें । हम सब गुरु का नाम रोज लेते हैं । मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि अगर सिख न होते, तो एक भी हिन्दू न रहता ।

आखिर में मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अब पुराना हिसाब लेने का वक्त आ गया है । जिन्होंने सौ बरस तक यह कार्यवाही की जिस का थोड़ा जिक्र मैंने किया, उन से हिसाब लिया जाय । इस इलाके के लोगों को वेटेज दिया जाय : हरियाना प्रान्त जैसे गरीब इलाके के लिये

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

सिर्फ सेफगार्ड्ज कमीशन के लिये काफी नहीं हैं। अगर सिखों को कोई डर है, तो उनको पूरे सेफगार्ड दिये जायें। जहां तक सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है, एक सिख भाई ने भी नहीं कहा कि वे सर्विसिज में कम हैं, लेकिन अगर कम हैं तो वह कमी पूरी कर दी जाये। दर असल सिख भाई अपनी परसेंटेज से बहुत अधिक हैं लेकिन में इसकी शिकायत नहीं करता।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंडित जी ने आजकल जोन्ज बनाने की जो स्कीम रखी है, वह बहुत माकूल है। चार पांच इलाकों का इकोनोमिक सिस्टम और हो सके तो तालीम का सिस्टम और मुश्तरका एक हाई कोर्ट बना दी जाय। अगर हो सके तो दूसरी कई बातें भी कामन रखी जा सकती हैं। इस तरह से सब इलाकों को एक शृंखला में बांध दिया जाए, ताकि इस देश का भला हो।

Shri Bansilal (Jaipur): I want to make one request to the hon. Chairman. I want to know who are going to be the speakers today, because we see that Members are called according to a certain plan. It will be very convenient to us if we know who are going to be the speakers today. I think the usual procedure of catching the eye of the Chairman is not being followed.

Mr. Chairman: The usual procedure is being followed. Mr. Giri.

Shri V. V. Giri (Pathapatnam): I am very grateful for the opportunity that has been afforded to me to make my observations on this report. In the first instance, it is my duty to congratulate the three distinguished Indian citizens who were members of that Commission. I do not wish to say that they are infallible. We have a right to state on the floor of the House in a constructive manner where it may be wrong, where rectifications have to be made.

I was amused and I enjoyed the passage at arms between two able, reliable, intelligent, instructive Chairmen who are sitting today on the floor of the House and I am absolutely certain that if I were one of the Members who were having that passage at arms and any of them had sat in that Chair, they would have made me sit down.

I agree with those who feel that heat should not be introduced into this debate, because heat produces heat and no light.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): This is winter.

Shri V. V. Giri: I am happy that today India is lucky in having a Home Minister with a head above his shoulders, whose judgment is generally sound, whose conclusions are not generally wrong. That has been my experience during the last 20 years of my friendship, and acquaintance with that great individual. I do therefore feel that while we have a right to differ with many of the observations contained in the report, we have also a right to place before the Government and before this House what we feel should be the rectifications, so that there may be a satisfactory conclusion.

In all humility, I claim that I am eminently entitled to speak on this report. Because, born in Berhampore and bred up in Berhampore, I lost it to Orissa in 1936. My wife hails from Bellary. The Misra Committee gave it to Mysore. I am, however, glad that the present Commission has discovered the mistake and has recommended giving it back to the Andhra State. I am equally glad, subject to correction, and I congratulate the Andhra State Government, if it has done so, that they have tried to understand the whole problem and put forward a *via media* proposal. That shows their greatness and their way of thinking. I do feel, therefore, that if we carefully go into these matters, things will be set right. I am therefore proud to be an Andhra, equally proud to be an Oriya and proud to be a Kanarese. You know

I have settled myself in Madras for the last quarter of a century and it has gone to the Tamils. Therefore, I am proud to be a Tamilian as well. I must make it clear that I shall be most proud if every one of us can think that we are Indians first, Indians last and Indians always.

In the year of grace 1939, when the Ministers of various provincial Governments at that time were asked to resign as a protest against the action of the British Government in not conceding swaraj and self-determination, when the Congress had to go into wilderness, at the instance, I think, of Mr. H. G. Wells, some people in each country were asked to state their views on a world State. I have stated at that time that, not only will India gain complete independence after the war, but a world State in two decades thereafter will be within the realm of practical politics. Nationalism is fast dying out and it is in its last stages. Internationalism is taking place. With this idea before us, to think in a small manner would not befit us. If only the big nations of the world can forget the colonial spirit and can forget the subjection of colonies under their heel, if only the south-east Asian nations which have acquired independence today can stand together by the subject nations of Asia and Africa, if only we are in a position to tackle in a proper manner the United Nations Organisation, not only will a world State be possible in the course of two decades, assuring every one to claim every inch of the world as his or hers, and resulting in a socialist democracy wherein the fundamental rights described in our Constitution and other Constitutions can be guaranteed to the fullest extent, but also the great teachings of the Father of the Nation, non-violence and truth, will replace the destructive bloody. weapons and the atom bomb. These are the things that we should remember and, keeping them as ideals, we should go on doing our work.

The present desire on the part of many people in this country for division and disintegration is due to certain facts, is due to the acts of commission and omission on the part of majorities in many areas over minorities and the designing minorities over innocent and ignorant majorities. This is the cause that has led many people in many parts of the country to believe that if only they could get a State of their own on a cultural or linguistic basis, they will be able to improve their stature and status. That is the thing that has led the people to feel in that way. But, I am confident that, if only certain anomalies are gone into, certain mistakes rectified and certain actions taken to see that safeguards are given for a temporary purpose in a temporary way to those who are in the borders,—I am absolutely certain—India will have a perfect unitary State, but, I may say in all humility and humbleness that two years ago, speaking at Hyderabad before the Rotary Club, later on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State and four weeks ago in Banaras, addressing the students of that University, I said that the only hope of this country lies when the thirst for divisions is over, when certain safeguards are granted so that people may not think that this is this territory and that, that five States in India, northern, southern, eastern, western and central should not only be possible but should be practicable and that this should be done in the course of the next 20 years. This idea of division, no doubt, has come on account of the causes that I have mentioned. Let me assure you, this is only a temporary phase. In the days when we are thinking of a world State, in the days when we are thinking of each country as a unit, it is certain that when these little bickerings, these little difficulties that are occurring owing to our past acts of commission and omission are over, India will be a perfect unitary State and an honoured member of the world State. I have got a good deal to say, and I can explain in detail my ideas as to how

[Shri V. V. Giri]

a unitary State of India is possible, how five States can be there in India and so on and so forth. But time forbids me to do so.

Now, I would like to make two constructive suggestions. They have already been made. But there is nothing wrong in reiterating them. The time has come when we have to remove the discontent, disgust and frustration that occur in different areas where these boundary disputes have occurred. We should try and tackle them, so that we can reach our ideal of one unitary State and one world-State. I do feel that bickerings, fighting and harsh words would not break bones. These things would not settle matters. If there are areas where disputes occur in spite of the statutory commission, then we have to solve them and resolve them at the earliest opportunity. Firstly, we can solve them by the good offices of a great personage like the Home Minister, by going to those areas, talking to both in a friendly manner, knowing their difficulties, and trying to see if the matter can be solved. If that fails, the Pradesh and other committees can sit together, and try to solve the matters. If that is not possible, let the Governments of the States come together and discuss the matters. If that is not possible, as my hon. friend Shri B. G. Mehta has suggested, let a boundary commission, impartial boundary commission, go into these matters and settle them once and for all, and we must abide by their verdict. If everything else fails, that is the only way of solving the problem. So, these are the ways in which we can resolve the various difficulties and differences.

So far as the border areas are concerned, there will always be discontent there. However perfectly anybody can help it, however perfectly we may go into this question and solve it, there will always be a minority staying in the border. They sometimes have a feeling of frustration that because they have come away from their parent province to that province and become a minority, their interests have suffered politically, professionally, culturally, racially, educationally and so forth. We must see that those difficulties are not there. Those border people must be guaranteed that so long as they are Indian citizens, in whichever border they may be, they shall never suffer because of their being placed from one border into the other border.

My humble submission is that this problem can be solved. Only, the Central Government must take courage in both hands, and appoint a Central commissioner to be in charge of these areas, looking into all the factors that are involved. If they can be the guardians of the border people for ten years, they can make the border people forget all their discontent and make them feel happy that they would not mind where they may be. This is another point that I would like to put forward forcibly before the hon. Home Minister.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I shall take only another five minutes and no more. I represent the northern boundary of Andhra. Our Prime Minister may be the Prime Minister of India, or our Home Minister may be a great personage. But I am No. 1 in this House. My constituency is No. 1. My State, namely, the Andhra State, is No. 1, and therefore I am No. 1 in this House. So, I have a right to be heard with respect and attention. What the Prime Minister said yesterday, I said two years ago. That shows, if I may say so in a lighter vein, that great minds think alike.

As a parliamentarian of some experience during the last three decades, it is always my habit, whenever I raise issues of an important nature, to write in the first instance, to the Minister concerned. And I am

sure my hon. friend the Home Minister and also my hon. friend the Deputy Home Minister will assure me that I have submitted to them six weeks ago a memorandum containing my views regarding this northern boundary, which they will consider. In fact, I got an acknowledgment in writing from the Home Minister that he is looking into all those matters. However, it is my duty to say a word or two about the northern boundary, over which my constituency runs.

I do feel that the Commission have not deeply gone into matters, with respect to three places, namely, Paralakimedi, Koraput and Berhampore, on the sea belt. I do not wish to say that the Home Minister should take my statements at their face value, but I want that if there is any substance in what I have stated, he should go into these matters in a careful manner and see that justice is done.

In the case of Paralakimedi, it was conceded in the end because the zamindar wanted it. If the Nizam wants that Hyderabad should be conceded to Pakistan, it should be conceded—that is the ground on which Paralakimedi, or a part of it was conceded. The Madras Government at the time, the Madras Legislative Council at the time, and the Indian Government at the time were absolutely certain that that should be in the Madras Presidency.

I would only like to read what Attlee and others have said on the matter. As regards Paralakimedi the O'Donnell Committee's report at page 56 in para. 56, Vol. I states:

> "We are agreed that the said zamindari formed the majority of the population. On the population basis, therefore, the said estate should ordinarily have been left where it is in the Madras Presidency and not transferred to the proposed Orissa Province.".

Major Attlee, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, in his draft dated 18th June 1934 stated as follows:—

> "We have great sympathy with the desire of the Raja of Paralakimedi for the inclusion of his estate in the new province, but in view of the racial and linguistic composition of the population therein contained, we are unable to recommend that his desire should be acceded to.".

But Sir Samuel Hoare, who was the deciding factor at that time said:

> "The majority of the population of Paralakimedi is admittedly Telugu. On the other hand, the zamindar, the Raja of Paralakimedi who is a leading Oriya pressed strongly that his estates should be included in the new Province.".

And therefore, it was given. I am not going to comment. I am not going to argue. I am only stating facts. The reason why I am stating facts is that if the Home Minister feels that there is something in them, then I want him to go into the matter, and to put all that I have stated in my memorandum before the Orissa Government so that the two Governments concerned may meet and come to conclusions.

The unfortunate thing was that when Orissa was formed, there was no question of the Andhra State coming into existence; there was no question of the Andhra State being formed. If that were also there, then there would have been greater circumspection and examination. I do feel that the Commission have not done that justice which they ought to have done. I would like the Central Government to go into the matter in a careful manner.

So also, as regards Koraput, it was conceded because the Maharaja of Jaipur wanted it to be conceded to Orissa, and not because it was an Oriya-speaking area.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: On a point of information. May I know whether the hon. Member is speaking now as a member of the world-State or of

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

the Andhra State, or as a Tamilian? What is he now?

Shri V. V. Giri: All combined; there is nothing inconsistent about what I am saying. I want these defects to be removed, as I have stated earlier. If these ideas where people differ are removed, then there is possibility of the world-State coming into existence soon; there is a possibility of one State coming into existence in India. There is no question of any inconsistency about it. I have great respect for the ex-Chief Justice of Orissa, but I am sorry I have to differ from him.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: I was not the Chief Justice. I am a humbler man.

Shri V. V. Giri: Very good. It does not matter if I mistook the hon. Member for a Chief Justice.

As regards Berhampore also, it has been admitted that the majority of the population consists of Telugus. In Berhampore town itself, there are more Telugus than Oriyas. Sir Samuel Hoare admits and says:

"There appears to be no doubt of the correctness of the Telugu contention that judged by financial and economic tests, their interests predominate over those of Oriyas in the town.

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"Nevertheless, it seems impossible on these grounds to deny to this new province the only town which would form a suitable headquarters of the South Eastern area".

I do not wish, as I said, to make any comments. I leave it to the Home Minister to consider whether there is any case for probing into the whole matter and seeing that if justice is to be done, it should be done not only to Telugus but also to Oriyas; if the latter feel that they have to claim certain other parts of Andhra, let them do so. But let this matter once and for all be settled in a satisfactory manner.

I again say that as one who believes in a World State, as one who believes in internationalism and not nationalism, as one who believes in one unitary State of India with five divisions, what I have said is not at all inconsistent. I want to remove the disabilities, I want to remove the doubts, I want to remove the spirit of discontent that exist. Once this is done, my idea, my objective, will be reached in time. That is exactly the reason why I support Visal Andhra. I go a step further and say, that if Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Bombay and Gujarat come together and become one State, it would again lead us to my idea, namely, a unitary State of India, not a disunited India.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): The publication of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report has let loose a flood of passions, anxious questionings, great doubts and misgivings in several quarters concerning the future set-up of administration in our country. Parliament has a duty to assuage passions, to satisfy these doubts and give a constructive lead to the nation.

At the outset, let me point out that one doubt that has been expressed by prominent persons both within and outside Parliament is: should we have any States at all? Now, I am one of those who holds the view that a unitary State functioning through the whole of India would, not be even from the point of view of administrative convenience, workable, and would certainly be most disadvantageous. We have to realise that uniform rules uniform regulations and uniform laws which are meant to apply to the whole country will work only when the conditions are uniform and not when the conditions are diverse. I am, therefore, opposed to a unitary State, I hold the view that if we are to have a welfare State where people's participation in government is to be real, it is absolutely necessary that we should have these States as a necessary link

between the Centre and the people. Nor do I think that there is any substance in the argument that if we have district boards or local self-governing institutions, we can have a nursery for national statesmen. Experience all over the world has shown that local self-governing institutions have ceased to be a nursery of national statesmen because of new trends in administration, and because of new developments associated with planning at higher levels.

Having disposed of this point, I shall ask straightway the one question which many of us have been burning to ask: is it feasible, in the present circumstances, to reorganise States to achieve two desirable ends? Those two desirable ends, I take to be firstly. Union in which units have relatively few grievances against the centre and secondly a Union in which the participating States are linguistically and culturally homogeneous so that people may participate in the functioning of government. We have to look at this problem of re-organization from a more—shall I say—long-range point of view. We have to view what the state of the Union will be once the present generation of statesmen is withdrawn from the scene. The dictum of the States Reorganisation Commission. One State one language,—not one language one State,—if translated into practice, may probably help to throw to the surface persons who are more representative of the people. This also may lead to the growth of a new and vital leadership in the Union of the future.

I should like, at the outset, to sound a note of warning. Hon. Members have been arguing in this House—that we should create linguistic States but fetter them in such a manner that they may not function effectively. This would be a great calamity. These linguistic States have to be both vital and clothed with powers and functions if they are to be purposeful.

Having said this, I should like to annalyse the actual recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. Hon. Members have heard the tributes that were paid to the objectivity, the impartiality and the intelligence of the members of the Commission, and I shall not waste the time of the House by adding one more bouquet to the bouquets that have already been given to the members of the Commission.

An Hon. Member: And brickbats.

Dr. Krishnaswami: But I should like to point out that the recommendations are a jigsaw puzzle. They can make meaning only if you find out on what political grounds or political assumptions these recommendations are based. Once the political basis is understood, it will be found quite that the recommendations assume coherence. The three assumptions that the Commission has made and which I mention straightway are: firstly, there should be no Rajpramukhs, secondly, Bombay cannot be the seat of a unilingual State, and thirdly, the territorial integrity of Uttar Pradesh should not be disturbed. Any major decision that has been taken by the Commission is explainable by reference to one or two or three of these principles.

Where do these premises lead us? They lead in many cases to arbitrary groupings. In this connection, I should like to refer to Sardar Panikkar's dissenting Minute. Now, I have read that Minute with great care. There are many valuable arguments, there are many observations shot through and through with insight; but I should like to point out that while the arguments are excellent, the conclusion, that there ought to be a dismemberment of U.P. does not in the least advance the case which he has put forward or solve the difficult problems he has envisaged. I feel that it is wrong to partition a State just because it is large. One does not partition a State just because

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

historically it has become large. U.P. became larger on account of the partition of India, but on that account, one does not interfere with the State's administration. It is not a prescription that commends itself to me.

Shri Velayadha (Quilon *cum* Mave likkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On the other hand, there is no need for fear about partition of U.P.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The hon. Member will allow me to complete my argument.

But I would like to point out that having accepted that there should not be partition of U.P., there is no need on the part of many of my friends here to assume that the boundaries of U.P. should be sacrosanct. A few minutes ago, I pointed out that these premises lead us to arbitrary groupings. Let us take Madhya Pradesh, for instance. The new State of Madhya Pradesh is a huge sprawling area of 1,71,000 square miles with hardly any communications connecting four or five vital centres of this area. I challenge the Finance Minister or the Minister of Planning or the Minister of Transport to tell me that within the next decade or two, they will be able to have satisfactory communications of a minimum type at least for linking together the various centres in this State. I have to point out that the only way in which you can link together these various units within the next ten or fifteen years would be to make available resources by cutting down allotments to other States, and therefore, since this would touch the weal and welfare of other States, I have a right to protest against the proposed formation of Madhya Pradesh. It has received enthusiastic support. It has received also blessings from influential persons. But this does not preclude me from pointing out that this incongruous mating to heterogenous units is likely to lead to many difficulties. After all, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh enjoy a different type of administration and it is not right to bring about a premature fusion, between them and Madhya Pradesh which enjoys a different level of administration. What would have been more logical and proper for the Commission to do was to have transferred certain districts from Uttar Pradesh to Madhya Pradesh and to have constituted the Unit of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh into one unit and this would have promoted peace and harmony.

I now pass on to the difficult question of Bombay on which there has been a great exercise of emotion. I want my hon. friends to consider this question from an objective point of view. I want them to consider it in this manner because on the settlement of this question is going to depend, in a large measure, the weal and welfare of a great portion of our country. Bombay being a bilingual State in which the interests are conveniently balanced was recommended as a political compromise. The Commission arrived at the conclusion that this was a compromise and would be one which would commend itself to the two linguistic groups. But, as far as I am able to make out, one major linguistic group has rejected it lock stock and barrel. It is as dead as mutton and it cannot be revived. Once bilingual Bombay is rejected, we have to fall back on other solutions. The solution that is suggested is that Bombay should be a City State, cannot commend itself to any far sighted person who has the welfare of India at heart. What would be the position of Bombay? People have been talking of the cosmopolitan character, the international outlook of Bombay, the greatness of Bombay and the culture and civilisation of Bombay. Now, I do

not question those statements. I myself am an admirer of Bombay. But, have they taken account of one fact; Bombay's culture, civilisation and cosmopolitan character has come into being because it is linked with a hinterland? If Bombay becomes a City State, then it will be reduced to the position of Vienna after the Austro-Hungarian war. Vienna which was once the home of civilisation, the home of great culture and the home of nourishing music languished and because nothing at all. Besides, if Bombay becomes a City State, one has to take account of another factor. In a place where there is class conflict—most industrial areas are prey to acute class conflict—we would be feeding it with linguistic passion, and Government may become next to impossible.

I want my friends to look at it from this point of view. I want those who are great lovers of Bombay to consider what the solution should be. What is, after all, the issue that faces us today? I listened to the speech of Mr. Patil; I have been listening to those who love Bombay and I have listened to the speeches of Maharashtrian spokesmen. What is the issue that faces us today? Here is a classic instance of a conflict between the holders of economic power and a numerically large group. I do not say that we should dismiss the fears of those who hold economic power as groundless. We should take account of such fears and allay them. From the point of view of contiguity, from the point of view of greater affinity Bombay must form part of Maharashtra. At the same time, we should remember that there are safeguards which we have to give to Bombay city in order to assure the pre-eminence of that city, in order that it might become the pride of India, to quote the words of our Prime Minister. What are the safeguards that one can suggest? The Asoka Mehta-Harris formula, good though it is, does not go far enough. The London County Council enjoys the powers envisaged in the formula in a unitary State. But, I go one step further. I say that Bombay should be treated as a special unit for the purpose of allocating income-tax proceeds. The Corporation of Bombay will then have an opportunity of spending a good bit for improving the welfare of the people and also of getting rid of the slums of that city. It would then become a magnet for attracting new enterprises and new ventures into that city. I also go another step further. There is a provision in our Constitution giving powers to the State Government to alter the boundaries of Corporations. I suggest taking account of the special circumstances of Bombay, that we should have a provision amending the Constitution only in respect of Bombay that the territorial limits of the Bombay Corporation shall not be interfered with except with the prior consent of the Centre. Here are safeguards which assure pre-eminently the status of the city of Bombay. Along these lines we can think and evolve some solution. It may take some time. I am not one of those who, like the Home Minister or the Deputy Home Minister, thinks that decisions should be rushed through at great speed. Speed has its advantages, but, as we have realised the speed with which this country was partitioned, brought in its wake discomfort and suffering. Let us bear this in mind when we talk of speed and of the democratic process working.

Let me now go on to another issue, which is of some importance—Vidarbha. On Vidarbha, I hold heretical views. I suggest that the joining of this area to Maharashtra is a matter for the people of that area primarily to decide. But, there is one matter from a broader point of view which I should like to bring to the notice of this House. The joining of Vidarbha must not be made

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a bargaining counter for special treatment of the people in that area. Only the other day, I read in the newspapers that negotiations were taking place on how much developmental expenditure should be incurred in these areas, what share of administrative jobs should be given to people in the area and how officers should be allocated. To certain extent, these claims should be met but they should not be met on the basis of a price for joining. If even before the new Madhya Pradesh State is started, if the three regions of the State start horse-trading, what sort of political life is it that you are going to assure in that area? Rather than that, I should like to suggest, let two States exist; no harm will be done. I think that since the first ideal is to have one State, one language, we need not worry about one language, one State. Now I have not been able to understand the tributes that were paid by several of my friends to the vision of the members of the Commission on subjects pertaining to finance and administrative reforms. Considering these suggestions in the most sympathetic spirit, I affirm that the weakest chapters of the report are those pertaining to administration and finance. If these recommendations are implemented as they are not only will national unity be imperilled but even the possibility of a common life will be weakened.

On viability, the Commission has adopted a fallacious approach. They suggest that at present rates and the structure of the tax system if the revenues are sufficient to defray administrative expenditure and normal developmental expenditure then a state is viable. But this is only part of the story. A State may become viable if it does not adopt prohibition. When is a State viable in the more meaningful sense of the term? It becomes viable when its potential resources are adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of development. But, in the present context of circumstances, no State—not even prosperous Bombay is viable except within the framework of Union aid and Union assistance. This has become all the more pronounced during the past 5 years. The Constitution has all ensured the elastic sources of revenue being given to the Centre. We have also to realise that all external aid is routed through the Centre. Therefore, whether a State is viable or not depends on how much assistance it can look forward to in the scheme of Union revenues and expenditure. What we need to do and what the Commission should have done is to have constructed States on certain acceptable assumptions and then looked to the viability of the scheme as a whole, which, incidentally, the Commission has not done. The test really is whether the Centre can give adequate assistance to weaker States without necessarily impinging on the development plans of the Union as a whole. If this test had been adopted, then it would have been found that the Commission would not have slurred over a number of issues like group tensions, historical antecedents because of a fallacious approach to viability.

The argument that Peermede and Devikulam should be part of the Madras State becomes unassailable. One Karnataka has been recommended mainly because two Karnatakas will not be viable. While as a desirable end one can and should advocate one Karnataka, one must take into account the historical background and the existence of group tensions. An immediate fusion is likely to provoke or aggravate tensions. What we should plan for—and this is the *modus operandi*—is for one Karnataka automatically coming into being as a result of definite evolution and intelligent direction. We can start by having two states speaking the same language but insist on common institutions like the High Court, Public Service Commission and even sharing of official buildings by the two units. As a result of people being thrown

in together, as a result of interchange of ideas there would be a lessening of tensions and an urge for automatic Union.

The Commission, strangely enough, has recommended the sharing of institutions for two States speaking two different languages. But logically speaking, these suggestions be adopted only where two States speaking the same language. The same argument applies to Telangana and Vishalandhra. Vishalandhra is a most desirable objective. I have not been able to understand why the Commission recommended a 60 per cent. majority voting at the end of five years for Telangana joining Vishalandhra. If it is a matter of group tensions, and historical antecedents what it should have done is to have assured that these two would independently exist and at the same time carry on together with common institutions and then eventually merge into something new and important. Just as viability has been played up too much by the Commission, the idea of national unity has been misconstrued and misapplied altogether by the Commission. In a modern environment what is it that makes for national unity? It is not the things on which the Commission lays emphasis. What makes for unity is a unified fiscal and monetary system, a single defence service, a knowledge of common history, a sense of geographical unity, facility of communication, absence of checks on mobility of citizens from one region to another and also the promotion of mobility. Surely it is not the creation of fresh All-India Services that is going to promote national unity. The All-India Services today suffer from this defect that they are separated from the State Services and are a rigid caste system—officers who are in the lower rungs in the State Services have a feeling that they are being shut out. What is necessary is for the All-India Services of the future to help people in the lower rungs to come up. What is necessary is for the All-India Services in future to absorb persons at different age levels. There should be greater vertical mobility as well as horizontal mobility. It would also reduce antagonism between non-service Communities and service Communities.

An Hon. Member: Explain the terms 'vertical mobility' and 'horizontal mobility'.

Dr. Krishnaswami: By vertical mobility I mean that those who are in the lower rungs of the ladder—the non-gazetted officers—have an opportunity of moving up. Horizontal mobility means that the I.C.S. officer alone is not to be considered a son of Heaven and that he alone should be a Secretary. An I.F.S. officer may manage, as well in certain cases. That is the meaning.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Going towards Heaven will be 'vertical mobility'.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 25 minutes and he should finish now.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I shall finish in another three minutes.

The Commission has recommended that we should have in each State at least 50 per cent of the All India Administrative Services recruited from outside the home state. This is a most unwise recommendation and will not be workable at all. Bihar, Orissa and Assam to mention three States have more than 60 or 70 per cent. of the services filled by outsiders in the higher cadre. This is because of the paucity of local talent in the present situation. No one has told me that on this account there has been a greater sense of national unity in these States. But what I should like to point out is that if we are going to have this enforced as a statutory obligation it would go against tenor and spirit of a welfare State. In the olden days when the British ruled over us, they laid it down as a rule that the man in the home State should not be posted to the same area, since Collectors were meant to live as a race

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apart the Collector was meant to be cut away from the stream of the common people. In the future we are going to have developmental officers who have to enlist their cooperation; therefore, this recommendation is most obnoxious and will be rightly resisted by all States.

One matter on which the Commission has not devoted any attention and to which I wish they had devoted due attention is this: What are the positive measures that we should undertake to promote national unity? Today, for instance, one way of promoting a good deal of mobility and interchange of people as between one area and another is to see that many of the administrative offices which are clustered here in Delhi are dispersed. After all, what is the concrete form in which a person sees the Central administration? He sees it through the arm of the State; he sees it through the various agencies of the Central Government. There is however a glorious concentration of offices in New Delhi. Only the other day I learnt from a distinguished friend that Lighthouse Department had been shifted to Delhi though the Delhi is about 650 miles away from any harbour. Let there be, therefore, a dispersal of these offices, not only to the old Princely States which have suffered considerably in certain respects but also to peninsular India which has suffered from neglect. Let Central Government constructional activities not be centered in Delhi. This dispersal to different places would help the white-collared labour and other labour from the different parts of India to rub shoulders with one another and lead to an interchange of thought and culture; is a sound reason for let the Centre become real by dispersing the agencies through which authority is exercised. I do not think that we have need entertain misgivings regarding the future. Many hon. Members have spoken of the future with deep misgivings, but I want this House to realise that while linguism has its dangers, they are not as serious as they are made out to be. In the United States of America, until recently wave after wave of migrants speaking different tongues were admitted without hindrance and yet ....

Mr. Chairman: Not only five more minutes are over, but yet the hon. Member wants to continue. He has already taken 25 minutes on the general subject and other Members want to speak on specific subjects. I will, therefore, request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Thank you; I have finished my speech.

Shri Anandchand (Bilaspur): Before I proceed to speak a few words about the region from which I come; in this House I have found that hon. Members have a tendency to get excited directly the questions of Bombay or Punjab are mentioned in the chamber. As I come from the Punjab region, I would request all of them most humbly to listen to me without heat and without impatience. Please let me try to develop my observations. Of course, they are at liberty to agree or not to agree but let me speak in an atmosphere which is not one of passion.

First of all, I should have referred to the Commission's Report in its many aspects; that will naturally take time and I do not wish to take more time than is really my due. I would, therefore, straightway come to the question of the Punjab and try to say what I have to speak about Punjab in general and about Himachal Pradesh in particular.

So far as the question of Punjab is concerned, I have tried to study encyclopaedias and histories about what it was. I have also tried to get my mind into it. The encyclopaedia has mentioned Punjab as a triangular country between the Indus and the Sutlej. Now, with the partition and with the going away of the Western Punjab into Pakistan, we have not got this territory, we have not got the Jhelum; we have not got the Chenab. So, it might be called the country between the rivers Sutlej and Ravi.

The pre-historic culture of this area is glorious. It is true that the Punjab has had many hordes of invaders in medieval times and even at the time of Alexander. All these invaders came into this part of the country and they have left their marks on the culture and history of this area. But it has a culture and history even previous to Alexander's invasion. Then is mentioned about the Harappa culture here. Near my home, Bilaspur, there is a township called Rupar and great excavations have taken place there. They have found here a city Rupnagar, 2,500 years old. Really, it is an old country and its culture has been enriched by all these invaders—Mohammedans, Greeks and so on. We have got a composite culture.

Today the problem before the Punjab, as far as I can see, is this. I am an onlooker. I do not come from that State; I come from an outside area. I belong to Bilaspur, surrounded on three sides by Punjab and on the fourth side by the State of Himachal. I am perhaps able to see even from a distance the things. As I see them the position is this. Reorganisation of the Punjab region was suggested to the Commission by various bodies on three lines. What are they? They were (a) Punjabi *suba* (b) Greater Delhi and Hariana and (c) Himachal State. Really these were the three demands before the Commission which they considered.

There is the question of Punjabi *suba*. Originally it might have been the Sikh demand to inflate the ratio of Sikhs. I do not want to go into past history. I have come to understand from the Akali memorandum and others that it is a demand for a State which is linguistically Punjabi-speaking. It is for a unilingual State, with Punjabi as the language. I do not see anything wrong in that demand. If there is a demand for Maharashtra, for Gujarat, or for Karnataka, why should not there be a demand for Punjabi *Suba?* But one difficulty has come which I have experienced. In this demand for a unilingual Punjabi State what have been lost sight of are the areas which according to linguistic surveys are Punjabi-speaking. I told that to my friend, Sardar Hukam Singh. He is not here. I had a discussion with him and he agreed that certain areas according to the linguistic survey were speaking Punjabi, and their demand has not included them. He said he would welcome the inclusion of those areas.

What are those areas? I tried to make a study of that. The areas are: firstly, Kangra. The hon. Member from the Kangra area has spoken here—Shri Hem Raj—and he tried to say that Kangra was a Punjabi area. The other area that has also been left out of the Akali demand is the area of Bilaspur itself. Grierson in his 1916 Survey says that the dialect in Bilaspur was an off-shoot of Punjabi. Nalagarh and Melogh areas near Simla form part of Kohestan and they are speaking Punjabi. There are about 75,000 people speaking Punjabi here. Why were they left out? If we take nine lakhs of people of Kangra, a lakh and a half of Bilaspur and about 70—75 thousand people who are in the other areas, what do we get? We get an addition of about eleven lakhs Fortunately or unfortunately—I do not know what to call it—all these people happen to be Hindus. Add them. According to the Sikh conception, if the population in that area is 93 lakhs by adding then figures the ratio does not remain at 55 per cent. I may say that they have deflated the figures of Punjabi-speaking areas Where there is a Hindu population why not include it? Directly you include these areas and put these areas into that State, then there will be parity. It may be 49 per cent. of one or 51 per cent. of the other. My object in saying that was that they have misunderstood the facts relating to those areas. A doubt arises in my mind that perhaps the misunderstanding was intentional and not accidental. Sardar Hukam Singh said that whatever area had been left out, he welcomed it into the Punjabi *suba*. I have no grievance against that statement and I feel that it is the correct attitude.

[Shri Anand Chand]

When the Punjabi *suba* is allowed, the second question relates to Hariana and Greater Delhi. I have tried very hard to understand the arguments about these, for a larger Delhi State and Hariana being a part of that larger Delhi State. Hariana, geographically speaking, is that part of the plateau in the Punjab area which separates the water-shed of the Indus from that of the Jumna. They called Hariana the land where there was grass or green grass. Some say that it took its name from the Raja Harichand who migrated from Oudh and so on. Whatever it is, it is a plateau which separates the water-sheds of the Indus and the Jumna. The language spoken in that area really is Bangaru. There is no question about it. What does Grierson say about it? He has in his *Linguistic Survey of India* said that Bangaru or Jatu or Hariana—he gives these names of the language—was a dialect. This dialect is spoken in the areas of Punjab in the country to the north-west of Delhi and to the west of Jumna. He has described it and he says that "it is a vernacular Hindustani of the Upper Doab much mixed with Punjabi and Rajasthani".

What I was trying to make out was this. Here is an area which was very sparsely populated. In olden times, as you yourself coming from the Hissar district know, most of the lands were barren. I have been there for the resettlement of some ousters from Bilaspur and I had an opportunity to see this Hissar district. Most of the lands in those areas are still barren; most of that area is still sparsely populated. This area was an area sparsely populated and was a grazing ground. The language is akin to Rajasthani and akin to Punjabi. It is also akin to the Hindustani of the Upper Doab.

I listened closely to the speeches of my Hariana friends also in Chandigarh when the S.R.C. Report was being discussed. I went to Himachal Pradesh also after many years and wished to know what they wanted to do about the whole question and I was there for four days. I listened to their speeches also. It seemed to me that their demand was inter-linked with the demand for Greater Delhi. Now the question directly comes. Greater Delhi State is not conceded. There was another possibility, namely of adding some areas of U.P. which alone would have given viability to a new State being created on this side of the Jumna, but, this possibility has also been ruled out.

When these are ruled out, the question remains: what are you going to do with this area, even if it was that these people did not speak Punjabi? What are you going to do about it. What is going to happen to these 42 lakhs of people? They say the population of Hariana is about fifty lakhs. I have tried to work out my figures and it comes to about 40—42 lakhs. Certain people from Hissar—Karnal area speak Punjabi. They have been included in the Punjabi-speaking area. What are you going to do about these forty lakhs of people? Are they going to be created into a separate State.

A novel suggestion has come that there should be three zones in the Punjab area—one for Punjabi *suba*, another for Hariana people and a third for Himachal people. May I use the phrase which was the cause of much heat here? To my mind the talk about these three separate zones appears to be "fantastic nonsense". It is nonsense because there is no sense in it. We are not going to have a State in India which consists of three separate zones with three Chief Ministers, three separate assemblies, etc. but with a common Governor. It is not going to be done; it cannot be done. It is the conception of a State which will not function under our Constitution.

What I was going to say was this. The demand for Hariana being made into a separate State falls because Greater Delhi could not be brought into existence. Why was it so? The Commission has given very good reasons for that. They have said that

the case of Greater Delhi cannot be discussed as the capital must be under the Central control and that old Delhi and New Delhi are parts of one metropolitan area. It, therefore, follows, they say, that Delhi must have an administration controlled by the Centre.

Yesterday, certain friends from Delhi spoke. They asked: if you keep Delhi as a metropolitan area, why not give a legislature and a Ministry? According to the scheme of the Commission, as they have put it in this Report, the idea is that henceforward there are going to be two classes of units in India. One is the States. The other class are the Territories. They will be centrally administered for specific purposes as the Commission itself has said. Therefore, you make Delhi a State or you make it a Territory. There is no other media between the two.

Now, having accepted the question that Delhi cannot become a State the Commission came to the conclusion that it should be made into a Territory. It is true that, when you go into a Territory you lose your legislature, you lose your Ministry, you lose the organs of Government as they exist in the other States, be they High Courts, ministerial forms of Government and so on. That is true. But, then you have to make a certain amount of sacrifice for being centrally administered. What is the remedy? The Commission has said that in any place if the people who are kept in territories want a democratic form of Government or democratic form of rule the obvious outlet they have is to go and join the neighbouring State where they will get a legislature. Here, on the one hand I find with regard to Part C States the opinion expressed by one or two hon. Members: "We do not want to merge into Punjab"; Himachal Pradesh says: "We do not want to go into Punjab because there we will be a small area" and so on—I will come to those arguments later—and on the other hand they say: "We want separation, we want a separate entity". They do not want to merge with another State and at the same time they want all the paraphernalia of a democratic form of Government. You cannot have both at the same time. If that is the stand, if the idea was to make these territories later on into full-fledged States, then I would say that the question of abolishing Part C States, the question of abolishing States like Vindhya Pradesh with a population of 35 lakhs to 40 lakhs, would not have arisen.

As I was saying without Delhi the Hariana demand does not come. The second point is that Hariana is economically linked, in my humble opinion, with the Punjab today on account of the great Bhakra Dam Project. Coming from that area and having seen the working of the project I may tell you, Sir, that the Bhakra Dam Project is going to irrigate 6·5 million acres in the Punjab and out of those 6·5 million acres I have worked out that nearly 2⅜ million acres of land lie in the Hariana area. The electric power and other potential are extra. If you take out this and have no connection with the Punjab on the one hand if we set up the Himachal Pradesh State and put the Bhakra Dam there on the other hand, you separate Hariana and separate the rest of the Punjab. What happens there is that in three units we will have one integrated multipurpose scheme whose headworks are in one State, canals and arteries in another State and the areas which it irrigates in the third State. Above all even Sardar Hukam Singh has said in his memorandum—so far as I have been able to read it—that Punjab is going to be a rich area; it is going to be rich in agricultural products; it is going to be rich in power potential and all that. How will that be? How will it be rich in power potential if half the area going to be irrigated by Bharkra Dam is not there? By asking for a new Punjabi *suba*, are you not losing that richness, that potential which flows into that area?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I said, without that.

Shri Anandchand: I stand corrected. He says that with half of that he will be rich. But, why not take the other half also and become richer?

Therefore, what I would respectfully and humbly submit to my friends in Hariana is, please do not at the present moment indulge in these separatist tendencies. It is after many long years of patient waiting that the Bhakra Dam scheme has come into operation. It is after many years. I know its history because I was connected with the administration for some time and even previously. From 1916 discussions had been going on about this scheme and it has only materialised after partition, because, for obvious reasons, during the British regime the western side of Punjab which is now in Pakistan was more favoured than the eastern side. And, directly the scheme has come in, directly the irrigation has started, do not talk about separation and things like that. Do not try to take yourself away simply because you have grievances. As you yourself said, Sir, there may be certain grievances; I am not seized of them. If there are any remove them by democratic methods rather than have a separate State because some 30 lakhs of people or 40 lakhs of people have certain grievances. If we make a separate State because we have certain grievances then I think India would become a land of grievances and States would be formed on the grievances issue rather than on linguistic or administrative issues.

Therefore, the Commission came to the conclusion that the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State falls because, firstly, it is strongly opposed by a large section of the Punjabi-speaking people themselves. I think nobody would deny that. Even if the weight of coming in the way is put on the shoulders of the Hindus of the Jullundur Division—in the last eight or nine years since India was partitioned I had not been to Amritsar—even looking at what has been said here that the Hindus of that Division are really opposed to the demand of a Punjabi-speaking State and they are Punjabi-speaking, nobody can deny the truth of what the Commission has said. The Commission has said that it is strongly opposed by a large section of the people speaking the language. Now, we have a Marathi State, we have a Gujarathi State and we might have a Kannada State. But, where is the Kannada-speaking people refusing to come together? Where is the Marathi-speaking people refusing to come together? Here in the Punjab we have got the people—be they Hindus or Sikhs—who themselves are refusing to come together, although they speak the same language. That is the point, that is the principle on which the Commission have rejected the claim of a Punjabi-speaking State. Secondly they have said that Punjabi and Hindi are akin to each other.

The third point they made was that the demand was communally pressed. With due respect to Sardar Hukam Singh there I would like to mention one thing. As I see it he says that the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State is correct and it is not a communal demand. All right; I agree. If it is not a communal demand then why is it that in every newspaper, in every forum whenever we see a person going to see the Prime Minister, whenever we see a person coming here and making a demand the deputation or the person is always a Sikh and not a Hindu? Why was it that the Akali Dal should press the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State; there are other people also?

Sardar Hukam Singh: They disowned the language and now they have become wise. Just now you said that they disowned the language and how could they press the demand?

Shri Anandchand: I was trying to prove it and now he has admitted it.

The fourth thing they said was about the problem of language which is one of script. The hon. Prime

Minister also said yesterday that in the Punjab it was mostly a question of script.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken about 20 minutes.

Shri Anandchand: I would finish in another 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He has to speak about Himachal Pradesh also. If he wants he may speak about that; otherwise the time will finish.

Shri Anandchand: I will finish this in 3 minutes and then for Himachal Pradesh I require only 5 minutes.

I was saying about the problem of language. This problem is one of script. There are three scripts: Persian, Gurmukhi and Hindi. These three have been accepted by the University. I saw in the Tribune only this morning that the University of Punjab is also recognising teaching in Urdu script. Therefore, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the problem is not one of language but it is more a problem of script.

The fifth point they say is that the Dhar Commission has said that linguistic States should not be imposed on substantial minorities opposing them. In case a Punjabi-speaking State is created it will mean imposing the wishes of a substantial minority on a majority? It will be the other way round.

Therefore, taking into consideration all these things they said it is not practicable. So, they said the case falls because it lacks the general support and will not eliminate the causes of friction, but on the contrary will only enhance them.

Now, having said all that I want to speak a few words about the State of Himachal Pradesh. I will be very moderate in what I say because I find, that my friends sitting at the back are very touchy on that question.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): In front also.

Shri Anandchand: I did not know that.

The demand for Himachal Pradesh or a Visal Himachal Pradesh is also connected with the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State because the demand originally is, or whatever I have heard in the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha is, for a greater Himachal Pradesh, or a Visal Himachal Pradesh as they call it, and that the Visal Himachal Pradesh is to be created with the existing Himachal Pradesh in addition to Kangra in Punjab, Kohistan in PEPSU, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Kumaon and parts of Dehra Dun in U.P.

An Hon. Member: Not Nepal?

Shri Anandchand: No. So, that is the position about the Visal Himachal Pradesh demand. I might draw your attention to the fact that though some hon. Members here have said that they do not want the merger of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab, the position is this. The people here say that they want Himachal Pradesh as a unit, a separate unit. But others are now trying to camouflage, in my opinion, the whole issue in Himachal that they want a separate state. They say why not take out the resolution which was passed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislature on the 30th November last? In that resolution they have definitely said, "this Assembly wants a separate State of Himachal Pradesh" and does not want a merger with Punjab. They do not want it to be a 'territory' to be administered by others. They want a full-fledged State. The 17th State of India. There is no question of its becoming a territory and so, the demand was pressed on behalf of all the people of Himachal Pradesh, of all political parties, for a Visal Himachal Pradesh. Of course, some say that there is a silver lining in the cloud in that the Commission's Report has favoured a separate Himachal Pradesh: because Shri Fazl Ali has given a separate note on this matter, in the Report. But that is going away from the main point. I say that the people of Himachal Pradesh—I am not speaking for all—because some of us hold a different view—the majority of the people hold the view that Himachal

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Pradesh should be a separate State. But if there is no Himachal State, I challenge here and now and say that they will not accept it. The only thing that will come out is a 'territory' of Himachal Pradesh—a territorial existence just as the Nicobar Islands to which Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani referred yesterday. But Himachal Pradesh has had a legislature; they have had a Ministry and popular rule. So, the question is that they should not be relegated back to the former stage, after they have enjoyed the benefits of a democratic rule? I do not deny that there are backward areas in Himachal Pradesh. It does not lie in my mouth to deny that fact. I make no secret of the fact here. Indeed, I made no secret of the fact before the Commission, and told the Commission so, and said that there are backward areas in Himachal Pradesh. Chini in the Mahasu district and Pangi in the district of Chamba are backward areas. In the adjoining Kangra district of Punjab also, there are scheduled areas of Lahul and Spiti. I understood from the Home Minister's reply the other day that one of the Members of the Commission had recommended that Lahul and Spiti should be taken over and Central control, and administered as, say, a North-Western Agency.

But then, is there anything sacrosanct about Himachal Pradesh that only the backward areas can be taken note of? If you want those backward areas to be centrally administered why add to those areas the other people who have enjoyed popular rule under an elected Ministry and which can no longer be available otherwise?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): They desire a separate entity.

Shri Anandchand: But what is that entity?

Now, I shall refer to one more thing about Himachal Pradesh before I come to Bilaspur. My hon. friend here referred in his speech to a point that this idea of Bilaspur joining the Punjab was given birth to, on account of vested interests from Bilaspur. May I say respectfully that the voice that is raised is against the administrative structure of Himachal Pradesh and not because of vested interests. The maladministration of Himachal Pradesh, I think, is no longer a secret. I will not go into that matter in any great detail here because I have no time. Please read the speech of one of the Bilaspur M.L.A's. of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Dina Nath. He has given a few instances of what is happening in Himachal Pradesh. Most of the hon. Members of this House know it. Perhaps you have not forgotten the potato scandal, the opium smuggling scandal and the other scandals. The ministers there are fighting against one another and the ministers are destroying files. This has come in the papers. These are some of the instances which have come to light in all the last few months of rule in Himachal Pradesh. I received a memorandum—which goes to show—that such small people have no place in India and they should go.

Now, I shall say a few words about Bilaspur. I have had the opportunity of presenting to this House even long ago the case of Bilaspur. At that time, of course, the hon. Home Minister said that the question of Bilaspur would be taken up along with Himachal Pradesh. We said even at that time that if he felt or if the Government felt that Bilaspur could no longer be continued as a Part C State, then the people must be given the option of deciding as to which of the States of Punjab and Himachal, Bilaspur should go. I put it up in the petition; I put it up in writing and I also put it up personally. The authorities then said that the States Reorganisation was coming and that we could go and represent our case to that Commission. Now, the Report has come. It recommends the merger of the whole of Himachal Pradesh in Punjab. I do not know what decision the Government would take. I do not know what this hon. House would think of it and I do not know whether it would endorse all the recommendation of the S.R.C. But I will only say this and

most respectfully and strongly, that ever since the integration with Himachal Pradesh, we have been saying that we are more allied with Punjab than with Himachal Pradesh, that our economies and other things are allied with Punjab. I said that our language kinship, economic inter-dependence, geographical contiguity and the Bhakra-Nangal project are compelling reasons for us to unite with Punjab and then there is the desire of the people generally expressed—of course I cannot call it universal, because there is no medium by which I can make 100 per cent. of the people express the same opinion—and also strongly expressed in unequivocal terms over and over again. For these compelling reasons, we find that so far as Bilaspur is concerned, it has no future in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Perhaps, even if Himachal Pradesh is retained as a separate territory, after five years or so, they might come and say that there is no democratic Government there and that the Commission's recommendations were right and correctly based. Therefore, I appeal to the House and to the Government that whatever mistakes have been done in regard to Bilaspur and whatever wrong decisions have been taken, they must now be rectified.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): Before the Chair calls on the next Member, may I submit that only four persons have spoken now on Punjab and they have all supported the recommendations of the S.R.C. I humbly request you to give opportunities to those Members who are against the recommendations of the S.R.C. in regard to Punjab.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not have made this request. When I am sitting here, I am watching all interests and there is nothing for the hon. Member to presume that those who are against the S.R.C. will not be given an opportunity to speak. Shri Datar will now speak.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): For eight long days, we are having a memorable debate, possibly the longest in the history of this Parliament in India. The debate is drawing to a close in the sense that tomorrow, the debate will end. Now, while I have been very intently following the numerous suggestions, grievances and aspirations of the people from the different and outlying parts of India, I felt that after all, this was a debate that had a great value and has served a great purpose. One purpose is that we have got the exhibition of hidden talents and geniuses and a number of hon. Members who had taken only a little part hitherto, in the proceedings of the House, have very naturally and earnestly come forward and given to us a picture, fairly correct according to their light, of the views of the respective territories from which they have come in particular. They have also given us the advantage of their views on the general points that ultimately Parliament has to decide so far as the reorganisation of the States is concerned.

I felt very happy that, whatever the Members have in their mind,—and I am quite confident—behind all those expressions of their respective grievances, complaints or suggestions, there has been running an unbroken feeling that ultimately we are all one and that the unity of the nation has to be maintained. That is the feeling that I have carried. It is true that our philosophical ideal is unity in diversity, but diversity has ultimately to subordinate itself to the real unity of India. Therefore, I am happy that we have received numerous suggestions. As the Prime Minister yesterday pointed out, these are very valuable suggestions and Government will give their earnest consideration to them, because, after all, this House is the sovereign authority of India..........

5 P.M.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Address the Chair.

Shri Datar: You, Sir, are the representative of the hon. Members of Parliament who are the sovereign authority in India. All the suggestions will be very carefully considered and

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when a Bill will be presented to Parliament—it might be a Bill or Bills—you will find that the Government have taken into account all the suggestions and have tried to come to decisions that would be in the ultimate interests of India. I am obliged to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and I must congratulate them for the earnest manner in which they have put forward their grievances or aspirations. These are very valuable to Government. I am extremely happy that we have had, rather, we are having till the end of tomorrow, a very memorable debate during which not less than about 110 or 115 Members would have taken part and the extent of the debate would cover 60 hours according to my calculation.

Now, I would pass on to the need for this reorganisation of States. By 1950, we took the first step, or you might call it that we crossed the first hurdle of having a Constitution of India. That itself was a contribution by India to the making of the future of India. We have got other countries also where longer periods have been taken. But, it must be said to the credit of India's leadership that we have produced a Constitution that is of abiding interest and during the last five years, it has on the whole been of great help to the Government and the people alike. That constituted the first step so far as the establishment of a republican form of government was concerned. Then, naturally, after we came to normal times, after the various difficulties had been passed over in as successful and as satisfactory a manner as possible and after we had reached a fair measure of stability, the next step had also to be taken. That was the step about the rationalisation of boundaries. So far as the various States—formerly called provinces—were concerned, in India the process was in a converse way. In America, for example, when they formed the federation now called the United States of America, there you had various States. They were more or less independent in the sense that they had grown there and ultimately they formed out of their different autonomous personalities or units the Central Government, which was known as the Federal Government. The Federal Government, naturally, was formed out of more or less autonomous States. Here, either during the time of the British or earlier, during all those troublous time all that happened was we had various States formed not necessarily on the basis of language or other considerations except that the consideration that prevailed with a particular ruler was the consideration of the might of his own sword. That was how various States were formed and attempts were made to unify all these States. But, on the whole, except in the long past when we had Asoka and a few other emperors here and there you will find that the provinces grew more or less in a promiscuous way. So, when the British administration was firmly established in India, they started from the opposite point of a unitory government. Subsequently, under one unitary government of the Governor-General of India, you had various parts; and then, this continued till 1920 when a measure of autonomy was given to certain States under what is known as the diarchial system of Government. Thus, we proceeded on the basis of a unitary government. That is a matter of history which cannot be rewritten or unwritten. Subsequently when we had the advent of power in 1947, naturally we had a Central Government and we had also various States which had grown not necessarily in a harmonious manner, but which had grown out of certain historical, and in certain cases you might also call strategic, considerations. That is the reason why it is sometimes found that so far as the present States administrations are concerned, rightly or wrongly, there have been feelings in the minds of the people here and there that the administrations were more or less promiscuous in character and that therefore an attempt should be made for rationalising the boundaries on the basis of certain principles. Then the

question arose, what should be the principle on which the provinces should be re-formed. Then the wise men of India about 30 or 35 years ago considered that language—we had a number of languages—was a fairly uniting factor. Therefore, in 1920, on the basis of the leadership of Gandhiji, the Congress divided the country, so far as the Congress administration was concerned, on the basis of languages. We had certain important languages, now called regional languages. It might be noted here that though as Indians we are one, still, when, for example, in 1920 within the Congress organisation provinces were formed on a linguistic basis, that gave a fillip to the awakening of the people in the various areas, especially in the South. Therefore, on the whole, you will find that the importance that Gandhiji with his genius and foresight gave to languages has borne fruit and it might have been difficult if we had not got these linguistic divisions. Though even in the Congress all along an emphasis has been laid that ultimately we are one, we are nationals of India first and last, so far as the development of the language or the development of a region based on language is concerned, in the ultimate analysis, it is to subserve the highest interest of the country. Subject to this reservation, I would point out to this House that especially after 1920, during the period 1920 to 1947, various undeveloped or more or less backward territories came forward and took part in the national struggle for independence. Ultimately, under the guidance of Gandhiji we had independence in August, 1947. Then, after some time, the question arose as to whether we should or should not have a rationalisation of boundaries. That is how, though there were claims here and there and the Andhra State was formed in 1952 to a certain extent on the basis of the languages, still it was only left to this Commission to consider the whole question. And, I am happy to note that the Commission have carried out their duties in as satisfactory a manner as possible.

Therefore, on this occasion, I would tender my humble tribute and gratefulness to the three eminent sons of India who have done their best. Sometimes, people are not happy with certain conclusions. But, if you put it to them, as to what is the alternative suggestion you will find, difficulty arises and after a process of self-thinking and self-inquire they realise that after all, this Commission has done its task very well. Therefore, we have to be thankful to them. Of course, it is a report. But, it is a report that is entitled to great weight. Though the last word will be with Parliament, ordinarily, the principle that would be followed is that the recommendations of the S.R.C. would be accepted unless either there is unanimous agreement to the contrary or in certain matters, in the interests of justice, Parliament would consider it necessary to depart from these principles. Happily, we have the report. In the course of the next Budget session, we shall have also a Bill placed before and duly passed by this hon. House.

My hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami said that there was an attempt at hastening the whole process, at rushing through the various stages through which this matter has to be taken. I would point out to the hon. Member that there has been no attempt at rushing, no attempt at haste. Everything is being done according to the schedule, and according also to the merits of the case. We are anxious that, consistently with the desire of the people to have a full say in the matter, the various processes or stages through which the report has to be taken should be according to schedule, so that we shall have the general elections early in 1957 as originally settled.

I would not like to go into the various controversial points at this stage. They have all been heard; they have all been known to the people. Government, as I have already said, would take into account the various

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suggestion. I would, however, like to state how we have to come to certain conclusions and how we have to implement the decisions and what ought to be ultimately the attitude of the citizens of India in the different parts of the country. I may add that, as I have found, just barring absolutely on a small number of occasions, that the debate was conducted in an absolutely dignified spirit and manner. That fills me with the hope that the process of coming to a decision and also the process of implementing the decision would be carried out in the same peaceful, persuasive and, above all, dignified manner.

Often times it has been stated, and generally more or less it is correct, that we are having unilingual States. This expression unilingual State has to be understood with a certain measure of perspective. A unilingual State should not be understood as a State where only one language prevails, and where other languages do not prevail at all. A unilingual State has to be understood only in the sense that the majority of the people in that area speak that language. Two circumstances may be noted in this connection. Why was a unilingual State required at all? It should be understood very clearly that even the sponsors of this movement during the last 30 years or 35 years, have all been following nationalist methods. I would like to refer to one circumstance. In 1926 or 1927, we had the Simon Commission. The Simon Commission had been appointed in spite of all protests. It was an all-European Commission. The Congress and other parties completely boycotted that Commission. There was a proposal before the sponsors of this movement in my State of Karnataka, that we might approach the Simon Commission and then we might get a province, because there was complete boycot then from all other quarters. I would like to submit to this House that that particular narrow consideration did not at all weigh with them. There was a complete boycot in Karnataka in spite of all temptations to the contrary that by approaching the Commission, we might get a province. I am happy that we did not approach the Commission and as a Kannada, I am happy that my State—United Karnataka—is coming in. All along the sponsors of this movement were nationalists, they were leaders in the Congress—we have had a long line of leaders,— and they had never thought on narrow lines. They never thought on lines that were ultimately harmful to the interests of India. Now that certain States have been formed more or less on the basis of one language as being the predominant language, we have to take certain other factors into consideration.

The J.V.P. report has rightly pointed out that language is a unifying force in a sense, but it is also a dividing factor, because, thereby we form small groups, we develop intolerance and come to a conclusion that a man who does not speak my language is not my friend, is possibly my enemy. This feeling has got to be completely corrected. Therefore, in the new set-up, we have to understand that even though we may call them unilingual States, they are not unilingual, States in the sense that we have got only one language. They are not water-tight States. That is not the position at all. Take the border areas of any of the States. You will find that there are a number of other people who speak other languages. What are we going to do about these people? One of the first points that we have to understand is, after the State is formed, we should not think that only the man who speaks the majority language is a member of that State. We have to understand that all those persons, take Karnataka for example, who speak Marathi, Telugu, Tamil or any other language, all those persons whose mother tongue may be something other than Kannada, are members of the Karnataka State. I am positive we have to give full protection to the linguistic and other rights to all the people residing in that area. It is only

by the goodwill of these people that we shall have our own State and develop it along lines which are least harmful. Ultimately, why are these States necessary at all? We have to remember that these States were asked for on the ground that the regional languages required a certain measure of development. After the establishment of the republican form of Government, the need for the development of regional languages along with the national language has become very great. Because, the whole administration has ultimately to be carried on at the State level in the various regional languages and at the Union level in the national language of India. The object is, whatever we do as humble representatives of the people ought to be understood by all the people in the land. You cannot expect all people to know any language other than the regional language. The emphasis on the development of regional languages is only for the purpose of making democracy successful in that area. Secondly, there are certain areas which are not developed, for example, the tribal areas in various States. There are some backward areas in other States also. For example, in Karnataka we have got the potentially rich Malnad areas. All these areas have to be developed. Therefore, I would implore this House to give full attention to the very valuable suggestions that have been made in the last chapters of this report. There they have stated that the languages have to be developed, that minorities have to be given full protection and lastly that the backward areas have to be made absolutely progressive, so that ultimately there will be no backwardness, for it will be found that any backward area or the presence of backward areas to a very large extent in different parts of India would make the whole of India backward. We are anxious that the whole of India has to be brought on a common level of economic and educational development, so that there will be general enlightenment in the country. That is the object that one must have in view. And while having that view, naturally, we have to take into account the fact that in many of these States—I would point it out from my own experience—we have got the process of emigration and immigration from and to various parts of India to the other parts. We have got in Maharashtra and Karnataka a number of families from the north. Quite a number of families from the south have come and settled in the north. It fills me with wonder to think of the genius and the generosity of our people in those days, long before we thought of democracy. Those wise people were having a free migration from one part to another.

There are families in the Karnataka, who are not Kanarese, but who have come and settled there two hundred, three hundred, and in some cases, four hundred years ago. Can you imagine that we have in Karnataka North Indian families like Dubes. In fact my hon. friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production, is a man from the north. He is somewhere from Mathura, I think. His family went to Bijapur in the Karnataka State, about two hundred or three hundred years ago. And now, he has the privilege and honour of representing a Kannada area in Parliament though he is a North Indian, technically speaking but really not a Kannadiya.

This is the process that we have to follow. This is an imperceptible but sure process, and it has always been going on both ways. It is entirely wrong; and it is a travesty of history to say that the south and the north are not one. As I said earlier, we have had numerous migrations of the people from one part to another. We have had migrations of ideas and thoughts and philosophies from the south to the north. What would have been our case, had not the great Sankaracharya moved through India. What would have been our case had not Ramananda gone from the south to the north? Ramananda's name is a name to conjure with. He was the *guru* of Tulsidas. You will find that the great philosophical literature, the great devotional

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literature, in the north has its origin in the great seers from the south, who never thought either of the south or of the north. They had a common tongue long ago; it might have been either Sanskrit or some other language, but mostly it was Sanskrit. But they came and conquered other parts in a way, not in the physical sense. So, we had this migration everywhere.

Therefore, I am appealing to the members of the new States that are going to be formed that they should not think of their language only, either Kannada or Marathi or anything else. Their language will develop as a matter of course. But it has to develop not at the cost of other languages, and the people who are residents of that area have to consider themselves as the residents of that area without any mental reservations. So, this process has to go on. Fortunately for us, it has gone on for years together.

You will find that the priest of Badrinath temple is a man from Travancore-Cochin.

An Hon. Member: He is a *namboodri*.

Shri Datar: Similarly, the priest of the Pasupati temple in Nepal is a man from my part of the country; he is a man possibly belonging to the Lingayat sect.

That is how all these processes have been going on, and they are rightly going on. India was one. We have got a verse in the *Atharva Veda* which says, let us say that "we are all the sons of the same land". This idea of oneness of India has always to permeate us. The absence of this idea of oneness has been responsible for our slavery for years together.

Take, for instance, the Rajputs or the Mahrattas and others. They were great; they were great warriors, and they had great resources, but unfortunately there was no unifying tie. Had this unifying tie been there, then perhaps India would not have lost her freedom. Whatever that may be, we have to maintain this unifying factor. All along, from the north to the south, from the west to the east, we have got one nation, and people have been going from one part to another.

When I had been to Madhurai in the south, I was surprised to find that there are more than 500 families of Saurashtrians there; we have got Gujarathis, we have got Marwaris, and various other persons. If you know that in every region we have got a harmonious admixture of people who speak different languages and belong to different language groups, then you would agree that this process of absorption, this process of imperceptible absorption, has to be carried on actively, now that we know the value of unity.

Now, I shall make a reference to two or three points. One hon. Member suggested that some arrangement should be made for teaching South Indian languages in the north. The Government of India have taken up that question. I would point out to this House that in this respect we are having some arrangements made, especially in the four universities that are under the control of the Government of India. We have instituted a scheme in this respect. I would read out to this House the scheme the Government of India have accepted already. The Government of India have instituted a scheme of prizes and travel grants at the four Central universities, namely the Universities of Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras and Vishwa Bharati, to encourage the study of Dravidian languages—and I would add, not only Dravidian languages, but also Marathi and Bengali—by students of North India, and *vice versa*.

Now, what is proposed is that in respect of each of the members of these different languages, the Government of India have decided to institute two prizes of the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively for the study of each of these languages. Then, various languages have been mentioned.

In addition to giving these prizes for studying the various South Indian

and eastern and western languages, we have also decided to give them special concessions and moneys for the purpose of enabling them to travel in those parts of the country whose language they have studied. That is how the south and the north have to be brought together. I am anxious that a time will come when most of the universities in the north will have chairs for the South Indian and other languages, and similarly we shall have also chairs for the North Indian languages in the south. It is only thus that the various diversities and varieties in this ancient land of ours have to be harmonised together. It is only thus that India will become great.

This is the step that we have taken, and I am confident that more steps would be taken with the support of this House.

Lastly, I would make a reference to Manipur. My hon. friend stated something about Manipur. His plea was that the Government of India were neglecting Manipur. That is not the case at all in reality. I would point out just one instance. So far as Manipur is concerned, we are having there one community development block which started, mind you, in 1952-53. This community development work was taken up sometime in October 1952. Immediately, we had this block in distant Manipur. The second was the national extension service block which was started in 1954-55. Over these two blocks, Government will have spent, by the end of this year, Rs. 44 lakhs. In addition to these two blocks, we are having one more block in the year 1955-56. In other respects also, Government are anxious that Manipur is developed as much as possible. Therefore, though technically it might remain as a Territory, you will kindly understand that it is not a Territory in the sense that it has no representation anywhere so far as the legislative bodies are concerned.

It will have representation in the highest body of the land, namely, Parliament. You will kindly understand that it is not a territory which will be unrepresented.

My hon. friend, the Raja of Bilaspur, stated something about territory. Let him please understand that we are not neglecting this territory at all, because what we are fighting against is backwardness of all parts of the country, be it educational backwardness, social backwardness or economic backwardness. That is the reason why we are anxious to bring all these parts together. I am happy that as a result of this memorable debate, Government will have very good material for studying the whole question and coming to a right conclusion.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : साहबे सदर, स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने जो फैसले किये हैं उससे पहले उन्होंने अपने तौर पर कुछ नियम बनाये, कुछ उसूल वाजेह किये कि किस ढंग से वे इन स्टेटों को बनायेंगे। मैं उन उसूलों के मुताबिक कहना चाहता हूं कि उन उसूलों को जिनको मैं ने नहीं बनाया और किसी और ने भी नहीं बनाया बल्कि जिनको स्टेट्स रिआगनाइजेशन कमीशन ने बनाया है, उनको पंजाब पर कैसे लागू नहीं किया गया। साहबे सदर, आप जानते हैं कि अगर पंजाब के लोगों को बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी करनी पड़े तो वे उससे गुरेज नहीं करेंगे और जब जब हिन्दुस्तान को जरूरत पड़ी है तो पंजाब वालों ने और बंगाल वालों ने बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानियां की हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वे तारीख की चीज बन चुकी हैं। लेकिन आज मैं आपके जरिये सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उसूल सारे हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों के बटवारे के लिये लागू किये गये वे पंजाब के लिये क्यों नहीं लागू किये गये। चाहे उन उसूलों के मातहत पंजाब छोटा बनता या बड़ा बनता इस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता लेकिन जो उसूल सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू किये गय हैं उनको पंजाब पर और महाराष्ट्र पर जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के दो मजबूत

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

सूबे हैं क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया । यह inconsistency (फ़रक) थी और यही वजह थी कि आज पंजाब का मामला कांग्रेस हाई कमांड के पास ज़ेरे गौर है और उसका कोई हल होता नज़र नहीं आ रहा है । बम्बई का मामला तो हल होने के क़रीब है लेकिन पंजाब का मामला हल होता नज़र ही नहीं आता और इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह यह है कि पंजाब के मामले को इस ढंग पर टाला गया है कि उसका कोई हल ही नज़र नहीं आता और ज़ाहिर है कि जब तक आप इस मसले पर सही तौर से नहीं चलेंगे और सही उसूल अख्तियार नहीं करेंगे, यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है ।

साहबे सदर, आप देखें कि कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में साफ़ लिखा है कि कोई सूबा बनाने के लिये लैंग्वेज (बोली) और कल्चर (संस्कृति) को आधार मानना चाहिये । मैं अपने दोस्तों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने पंजाब के बारे में पंजाब की लैंग्वेज (बोली) और पंजाबी कल्चर (संस्कृति) को क्यों भुला दिया है । यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि पंजाब का कोई रीजन नहीं है । मैं अपने उन भाइयों से आपके ज़रिये कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे दो राष्ट्रीय गान हैं, बन्दे मातरम और जन मन गण, और उसमें पंजाब का रीजन एक रीजन के तौर पर आता है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब कौमी गानों में पंजाब का ज़िकर एक रीजन के तौर पर आता है तो उसको क्यों नहीं रीजन तसलीम किया जाता । जहां तक पंजाबी बोली का सवाल है उसके बारे में भी मैं आपको अपने भारतीय संविधान का हवाला देकर बतलाना चाहता हूं और जिसको कि आपने भी पढ़ कर सुनाया है और उसमें वाज़े तौर पर कहा गया है कि हर रीजनल लैंग्वेज की अपनी स्क्रिप्ट (लिपि) होगी और अपनी बोली होगी और सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य होगा कि उस बोली और स्क्रिप्ट (लिपि) को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करे ताकि वह भाषा और लिपि फले फूले और आगे बढ़े । लेकिन पंजाब के ऊपर जब कमिशन ने ग़ौर किया तो उसने संविधान में दिये हुये इस मसले को नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया और पंजाबी गुरुमुखी स्क्रिप्ट (लिपि) को मान्यता नहीं दी । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि कमिशन ने पंजाबी भाषा और उसकी लिपि के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया है और जो सिद्धान्त उसने दूसरे सूबों की ज़बानों और लिपियों के बाबत अपने सामने रक्खा है, उसको पंजाब पर गौर करते समय अपने सामने से हटा दिया है और यही वजह है कि पंजाब का मसला हल नहीं हो पा रहा है । मैं कहता हूं कि जब बंगाल के तक़सीम होने के बाद उसकी बोली नहीं बदली और बंगाली भाषा अपनी जगह पर क़ायम रही तो क्या वजह है कि पंजाबी भाषा जो कि पंजाब के हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों की मादरी ज़बान है उसको वही दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है यह इतराज़ सिक्खों पर किया जाता है कि सिक्ख सम्प्रदायवादी हैं जब कि वाक़यात इसके बरअक्स हैं ।

कम्युनल सिक्ख लोग हुये या वह लोग जिन्होंने कि पंजाबी को नहीं माना ? हिन्दू और सिक्ख एक साथ पंजाब के घरों में पंजाबी बोलते हैं और उसको सीखते हैं लेकिन हमने देखा कि जब उनसे पूछा गया कि तुम्हारी मादरी ज़बान क्या है तो चन्द भाइयों ने कहा कि हमारी मादरी ज़बान हिन्दी है और यह इसलिये हुआ कि

चन्द फ़िरक़ापरस्त और सरमायादार लोग ऐसा चाहते थे। यह कहना बिलकुल हक़ीक़त से इंकार करना है कि पंजाब में एक बड़ी सब्सटैंशियल माइनारिटी पंजाबी को अपनी मादरी ज़बान नहीं मानती और जैसा मैंने कहा कि वहां पर लोगों ने जो पंजाबी बोली को अपनाने से इंकार किया है उसके पीछे वह फ़िरकेदाराना ज़हनियत काम कर रही थी जिसने लोगों से यह गलत बयानी करवाई। यह जो आप सब्सटैंशियल माइनारिटी की बात कहते हैं, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कल को किसी सूबे की सब्सटैंशियल माइनारिटी यह कहे कि हम देश के कांस्टीट्यूशन को नहीं मानते, देश की सक्युलेरिज्म को नहीं मानते और हम हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तान की कौमी ज़बान नहीं मानते तो क्या आप उनकी बात को मान लेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह ग़लत बयानी वहां के हमारे भाइयों से फ़िरकापरस्त आदमियों ने करवाई और यह उन सरमायादार अखबारों के ज़हरीले प्रोपेगेंडा का असर था, यह वही अखबार थे जिन्होंने कि इस देश में पाकिस्तान को बनाया और इस देश को तक़सीम करवाया और आज यह लोग पंजाब को फिर तक़सीम कराना चाहते हैं। साहबे सदर, मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां तक लैंग्वेज और बोली का सवाल है, पंजाब एक अलहदा रीजन है और अलहदा इलाक़ा है और यहां पंजाबी बोली जाती है और यह आपका, इस हाउस का और सारे देश का फ़र्ज़ है कि पंजाब के बारे में भी उसी लैंग्वेज (बोली) और कल्चर (संस्कृति) को आधार बना कर फैसला किया जाये और पंजाब के साथ यह कह कर कि उसकी कोई अपनी बोली नहीं, तहज़ीब नहीं, नाइंसाफ़ी की जा रही है उसको दूर करें और यक़ीन मानिये कि आप के ऐसा करने से आप पंजाब को और सारे मुल्क को मज़बूत करेंगे। मेरी शिकायत इस कमिशन से यह है कि उसने पंजाब के मसले को सही तौर पर टैकिल नहीं किया है और यही वजह है कि पंजाब का मामला अभी तक सुलझ नहीं पाया है और हाई कमांड के सामने पेश है और मैं चाहता हूं कि पंजाब का सवाल ठीक और मुनासिब तौर पर हल हो जाय और यह न बिगड़े और पंजाब जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक शक्तिशाली प्रदेश है और शक्तिशाली प्रान्त है, उसमें हालात खराब न हों और वह यूनाइटेड रहे।

आप पंजाब के लोकगीतों को देखें, गानों को देखें और नाचों को देखें और आप पायेंगे कि जिस तरह से और प्रान्तों के अलग क़िस्म के नाच, गाने और लोकगीत होते हैं, उसी तरह से पंजाब के भी अपने अलग लोकगीत, नाच और गाने हैं और आप यह कैसे कहते हैं कि पंजाब एक रीजन नहीं है? हमारे कुछ दोस्त हिन्दी का नाम लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े आदमियों की हमदर्दी हासिल करना चाहते हैं और पंजाबी जो कि वहां की रीजनल बोली है उसको नुक़सान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की क़ौमी ज़बान है और कहते हैं कि यह हर रीजन की ज़बान है। मेरा कहना कि हमें हिन्दी से मुख़ालफ़त नहीं है और ज़ाहिर है कि जो भी पंजाब का प्रदेश बनेगा उसमें हिन्दी को लाज़िमी जगह हासिल होगी और पांचवीं जमात के बाद हर एक को हिन्दी पढ़नी पड़ेगी जो पंजाबी पढ़ता है उसको और जो नहीं पढ़ता है उसको भी लेकिन इन फ़िरक़ापरस्तों का तो हिन्दी का नाम लेने के पीछे मक़सद पंजाब की जो पंजाबी ज़बान है

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उसको नुक़सान पहुंचाना है और उसको उसका उचित दर्जा हासिल करने से रोकना है। इसलिये साहबे सदर, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये और पंजाबी ज़बान के साथ जो नाइंसाफ़ी बर्ती जा रही है उसको दूर किया जाय।

इसके अलावा दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कमिशन ने यह सिद्धान्त स्थिर किया है कि जो सूबा बनेगा वह वहां के लोगों की ख्वाहिशात को मद्देनज़र (keeping in view) रखते हुये बनाया जायगा और लोगों की ख्वाहिशात के खिलाफ कोई सूबा नहीं बनाया जा सकता। तो मैंने आपको पहले ही बतला दिया कि किस तरह से पंजाब के हमारे चंद भाइयों को फ़िरकेदाराना जहनियत के मातहत ग़लत रास्ते पर ले जाया गया है। इस झगड़े के हल के वास्ते आप देखें कि वहां की जो नुमायन्दा जमातें हैं उनकी क्या राय है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की क्या राय है? और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जो आल इंडिया पार्टी है उसकी क्या राय है?

सोशलिस्ट पार्टी पंजाब के इस हल के खिलाफ है, और एक पार्टी है जिसके कई नुमाइन्दे यहां बोले, वह जन संघ है, वह इस के हक में है। लेकिन पंजाब की ऐसेम्बली में कितने मेम्बर जन संघ के हैं? एक भी नहीं। पेप्सू में कितने मेम्बर हैं? एक भी नहीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में शायद एक आध हैं। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पार्टीज का सवाल है वह सब इस हल के खिलाफ हैं? पंजाब की दूसरी पार्टियों के बारे में अब देखिये। वहां पर अकाली पार्टी है, वह इस हल के खिलाफ है, गांधी जनता पार्टी है वह इस हल के खिलाफ है, जो और छोटी छोटी पार्टीज हैं वह भी खिलाफ हैं। हरियाना प्रान्त वाले हरियाना का अलग प्रान्त चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस हल के हक में कौन है? हां, जो आदमी यहां से अखबार निकालते हैं और बड़े बड़े हाशिये देते हैं कि पंजाब को दुबारा तबाह किया जाय वही इस के हक में हैं।

यहां लोहारू का सवाल किया गया, पंचायतों का नाम लिया गया। मैं कहता हूं कि एलैक्टेड रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव (चुने हुय नुमाइन्दे) जो कि ऐसेम्बली में हैं, उन की लिस्ट मेरे पास है। पंजाब, पेप्सू और हिमाचल प्रदेश में १३८ मेम्बर बोले हैं। उन में से ९१ आदमियों ने कहा है कि यह पंजाब का सही हल नहीं है। पांच आदमी ऐसे थे जिन्होंने कहा कि हम कोई राय नहीं देते, चार आदमी ऐसे थे जिन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ कांग्रेस हाई कमान्ड कहेगी हम उस को मंजूर करेंगे। १३८ में से सिर्फ ३० आदमी थे जो यह कहते थे कि हम इस हल के हक में हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मैजारिटी कहां है? जिस तरह से हम कह सकते हैं कि हम पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे हैं, उसी तरह से उन को भी यह कहने का हक है कि वह पंजाब, पेप्सू और हिमाचल प्रदेश की ऐसेम्बली के मेम्बारन इस कान्स्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक जो कि एक फैडरल कान्स्टिट्यूशन है, पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे हैं। लेकिन जब वह इस हल के हक में नहीं तो यत्न करना चाहिये कि पंजाब का कोई सही हल निकले जिस को सब मंजूर करें। सिर्फ इस ढंग से कह देना कि बड़ा पंजाब बने या छोटा पंजाब बने ठीक नहीं है, इस से पंजाब के लिये कोई भी फायदेमन्द हल नहीं निकल सकता।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सूबा सरहदी सूबा बने, कुदरती तौर पर सिक्योरिटी के नुक्ते नज़र से और डिफैन्स के नुक्ते नज़र से, उसके रहने वालों की मरजी के खिलाफ नहीं बन सकता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक बार सरहद बनने से पंजाब ने कितना सफर किया है। जब आप सरहद का नाम लेते हैं तो उन को पुराना जमाना याद आ जाता है। शहरों के बसने वाले लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि जब तक गांवों में बसने वाले लोग कंटन्टेड (संतुष्ट) नहीं होंगे तब तक आप का काम नहीं चल सकता। आज हमारे पड़ोस में जो पाकिस्तान देश है वह कोई हमारा दोस्त नहीं है। इस लिये जो भी हल निकाला जाता है जब तक वह हल वहां के बसने वाले किसानों को संतुष्ट नहीं रख सकता है तब तक वह पंजाब का सही हल नहीं हो सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ इलाके की वास्टनैस (बड़ा होना) कोई खास बड़ाई की बात नहीं है, दिल की बड़ाई से असली बड़ाई हुआ करती है। आप बतलायें कि जो इलाका पाकिस्तान की हद्द के साथ मिलता है वहां के रहने वालों में से कितने आदमी इस के हक़ में हैं। अगर वह हक़ में नहीं हैं तो यह सही हल नहीं और अगर इसको जबर्दस्ती (forced) उन के ऊपर लादा गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस से फायदा नहीं होगा।

एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि होमोजीनिटी होनी चाहिये। रिपोर्ट के पैरा १०९ में यूनिटी के बारे में लिखा हुआ है :

"Since the unity and strength within the constituent units is a condition precedent to a healthy feeling of unity at the national level, any attempt to eliminate tensions and contradictions and to make units more homogeneous and internally cohesive is bound to strengthen the unity of the whole nation."

जो पंजाब आप बनाने लगे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इन्टर्नली (अन्दरुनी) तौर पर भी एक है? क्या वहां के लोग इस फैसले के लिये कहते हैं कि यह ठीक है? अगर नहीं कहते तो सिर्फ वास्टनैस से ही वहां का मसला हल नहीं होगा। आप अगर किसी व्यापार में ही ऐसे आदमियों को एक साथ लाना चाहें जो कि मिलना नहीं चाहते, जिन के जिस्म नहीं मिलना चाहते, तो उस का क्या नतीजा होगा? एक मिनट के लिये मान भी लें कि जो आदमी एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हैं वह इकट्ठा भी हो जांय लेकिन इस पर भी क्या वह एक साथ चल सकेंगे? आज हरियाना प्रान्त नहीं मिलना चाहता है, क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहता? उन पर जो जुल्म हुये हैं उन की वजह से नहीं मिलना चाहता हिमाचल और जलंधर डिवीजन के लोग नहीं मिलना चाहते। जब यह हालत है तो क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि आखिर मैजारिटी कहां रहती है? शायद अखबारों में होंगे या कुछ थोड़े से शहरों में होंगे। मैं किसी की बुराई नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन अगर किसी वक्त देश को खतरा आ गया तो क्या शहर के लोग उस को बचायेंगे? मैं पूछता हूं कि जब हैदराबाद पर हमला हुआ था तो कितने लोग पंजाब से भागे थे? जिस वक्त काश्मीर में कान्स्टिट्यूएन्ट ऐसेम्बली बनी थी उस वक्त कितने आदमी पंजाब से भागे थे? उन्हीं के लिये आप आज कहते हैं कि यूनिटी होगी। आप उस किसान को भूल जाते हैं जिस को हर वक्त पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर हल चलाना

[सरदार इक़बाल सिंह]

हूं जिसके सामने हर वक्त पाकिस्तान का तना हुआ रिवाल्वर है । उसके लिये आप कहते हैं कि वह यूनिटी रक्खेगा और मुल्क को स्ट्रंग्थ देगा ।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेता हुआ कहता हूं कि आप एकोनामिक तौर पर जो यूनिट पंजाब को बनाने लगे हैं वह ठीक यूनिट नहीं होगा । जिस वक्तहिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ, उस वक्त पंजाब कोई सर्प्लस सूबा नहीं था, वह एक डेफ़िसिट सूबा था, उस में घाटा ज्यादा था । आज इस वजह से कि पंजाब के लोगों ने मेहनत कर के पंजाब को सर्प्लस बनाया है .आप उस को उस की मर्जी के खिलाफ बदलना चाहते हैं ? पंजाब का क्लेम ६० लाख का था उस पुलिस के लिये जो पाकिस्तान को हद्द पर रहती है, जिस को कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को देना चाहिये था । उस को टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमिशन के सामने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने पेश किया । लेकिन उस को रिजेक्ट (रद्द) कर दिया गया । आज पंजाब के साथ इन्टर्नेशनल बार्डर लगता है उस को पुलिस का खर्च आखिर वह क्यों दे ?

पंजाब की आमदनी ३२ करोड़ के करीब है । उस के साथ एक बैकवर्ड इलाका हरियाना का और दूसरा बैकवर्ड इलाका हिमाचल का आप करना चाहते हैं इस से सारे पंजाब को नुकसान होगा क्योंकि उस के पास उतने साधन नहीं हैं । उन पंजाब के आदमियों का यही कसूर है कि वह ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं । तो एक बैकवर्ड इलाके के साथ दो और बैक-वर्ड इलाके मिला दिये जायें और यह कहा जाय कि यह एक बडा यूनिट होगा और अच्छा यूनिट होगा, इस को मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं ।

इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पजाब को बाईलिंग्वल स्टेटस बना दिया गया । लेकिन जब विदर्भ का सवाल आया और यह कहा गया कि विदर्भ को बम्बई में शामिल कर के एक बड़ी बाईलिंग्वल स्टेट बना दी जाये तो जबाब यह दिया गया कि बैलेन्स नहीं होगा बाईलिंग्वल स्टेट में । जब विदर्भ का बैलेन्स बाईलिंग्वल में ठीक नहीं हो सकता तो आखिर पंजाब का बैलेन्स बाईलिंग्वल में कैसे ठीक हो गया ? पंजाब का एक इलाका सर्प्लस है दूसरे दो इलाके डेफि-सिट हैं । लिंग्विस्टिकली (जबान के आधार पर भी) एक इलाका दूसरी बोली बोलता है दूसरा इलाका दूसरी बोली बोलता है, भले ही पहले एक ही बोली बोलता रहा है, लेकिन अब तो कहता है कि हिन्दी उस की जबान होगी । बहर-हाल जो इलाका कहता है मैं तो उस की बात कहता हूं । कहा जाता है कि पंजाब को यह हल मंजूर है । लेकिन किस ने मंजूर किया है ? कहीं पर आप लन्वेंज के आधार पर बैलेन्स रखना चाहते हैं और कहीं पर एकोनामी के आधार पर । एक जगह एक चीज और दूसरी जगह दूसरी चीज, यह ठीक नहीं चल सकती । कुछ आदमी अपनी बात साफ तौर से नहीं रखते हैं । उन के दिल में कुछ और बात है और मुंह पर कुछ और बात है । इसलिये मैं कोई और बात यहां नहीं कहना चाहता । हां सरदार हुकम सिंह और जो आदमी उन के ढंग से सोचते हैं उन का यह नजरिया है कि ७० परसेन्ट और ३० परसेन्ट का कोई बैलेन्स लिंविजम् से नहीं हो सकता । साथ साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पेप्सू में भी कोई कम्यूनिलिज्म नहीं था, वह कोई

अन्डरडवेलप्ड एरिया भी नहीं था, आज उस को लोग बैकवर्ड कहने लगे हैं। पंजाब में जो बुरी बातें हैं उन को भी आप पेप्सू के लिये इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। पेप्सू को जरूर शामिल होना चाहिये, लेकिन वहां की जो अच्छी बातें हैं उन को पंजाब पर लागू करना चाहिये न कि पंजाब की बुरी बातों को पेप्सू पर लादा जाय।

मैं हरयाना की बाबत इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूं और यह कहते हुए मेरे दिल में किसी के लिए डिसरिस्पेक्ट नहीं है। जिस इलाके के ५० मेम्बरों में १७ वह हों जोकि दूसरे इलाके से खड़े हुये हों और जो यह सोचते हैं कि उनके इलाके की आवाज सुनी जाये तो यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकता है। हरियाना प्रान्त के लोगों ने एक साथ मिल कर यह कहा कि हम पंजाब के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते। इसकी किसी ने वजुहात सोचने की कोशिश नहीं की कि वह क्यों रहना नहीं चाहते। जब वे ही पंजाब में नहीं रहना चाहते तो फिर उन को कैसे मजबूर कर के रखा जा सकता है।

जो मैं सब से जरूरी बात कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि पंजाब एक यूनिलिंगुअल सूबा होना चाहिए। छोटा हो या बड़ा इससे मुझे कोई वास्ता नहीं है। अगर पंजाबी और हिन्दी दोनों बहनें हैं तो फिर क्या वजह है कि पंजाबी को पंजाब की रीजनल भाषा न रखा जाए। अगर किसी दूसरी जबान बोलने वाले प्रदेश को पंजाब के साथ मिलाना है बेशक मिलायें और इसी वजह से उसे बाई-लिंगुअल सूबा बनाना है इस से जो पंजाबी जबान है और जो पंजाब की रीजनल लेंगुएज है उस को डिवेलेप होने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। हिन्दी एक नैशनल लेंगुएज बनी है और इस वजह से वह पंजाबी को ओवर-शैडो कर देगी। हिन्दी को अपना थान मिला है और पंजाबी को अमता। अगर आपने पंजाबी को खत्म करना है तो आप बाई-लिंगुअल सूबा बना सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह इलाका इस में जरूर शामिल किया जाए और यह न किया जाए। जो इलाके पंजाब से अलहदा होना चाहते हैं वह अलग हो जायें, जो साथ रहना चाहते हैं वह साथ रहें। आप चाहें पंजाब को एक बड़ा सूबा बनायें चाहे छोटा इस से मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं तो यही चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की बोली पंजाबी हो और पंजाब एक यूनी-लिंगुअल सूबा बने। अगर कोई कहे कि हिन्दी को रीजनल जबान बनाया जाये तो इसमें बेहतरी नहीं होगी। हिन्दी एक नैशनल लैंगुएज है और इस को एक बहुत ऊंचा दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ है, मैं इस को मानता हूं। लेकिन जो रिजनल लेंगुएज है वह भी बहुत जरूरी है और जो दर्जा एक रीजनल लेंगुएज को दिया जाता है वही पंजाबी को भी दिया जाना चाहिए। जिस चीज की मुझे शंका है वह यह है कि हिन्दी पंजाबी को ओवर-शैडो न करे और मैं चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की रीजनल जबान पंजाबी ही हो। अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो कोई भी मसला पंजाब का हल नहीं हो सकता। हम नहीं चाहते किसी भी तरह से पंजाब को तकसीम किया जाये। लेकिन जहां तक जबान का ताल्लुक है यह बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता कि पंजाबी को किसी तरह से भी ठेस लगे। अगर पंजाब को जबान की बिना पर ही तकसीम होना है तो कोई ताकत नहीं है जो कि उस की तकसीम को रोक सकती है। हम चाहे इस हाउस में कुछ कहें, इस हाउस के बाहर हम चाहे कुछ कहें, जितने यत्न चाहे हम करें, पंजाब उस वक्त तक एक नहीं रह सकेगा जब कि पंजाबी को पूरी सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, साहबे सदर, कि सच्चर फार्मूला के फेल होने का कारण अफसरों की फ़िरकापरस्ती है।

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member suggesting a two-nation theory in the Punjab?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has a right to say anything that he likes. Why does he interrupt the hon. Member now? He will have a similar right to speak later.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : साहबे सदर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो सच्चर फार्मूला था वह अफसरों की फिरकापरस्ती के कारण फेल हुआ। यह मेरी अपनी राय नहीं है। यह जो सूबा कांग्रेस कमेटी है उस की राय है। अगर यही पालिसी वहां पर बरती गई तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यही पालिसी नये पंजाब पर बरती जायेगी। फिर तो फिरकापरस्ती दिन-ब-दिन जोर पकड़ेगी, कम नहीं होगी।

इसलिए आखिर में मैं यही निवेदन करता हूं कि कोई भी सूबा बने, कैसा भी सूबा बने लेकिन उस की जबान पंजाबी हो जो इलाके पंजाब के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते वह अलहदा हो जायें जो इलाके पंजाब में आना चाहते हैं, हम उनको वैलकम करते हैं, अगर हिमाचल वाले जाना चाहते हैं तो चले जायें, हरियाना वाले जाना चाहते हैं, चले जायें, हम किसी को जबरदस्ती साथ रखना नहीं चाहते, पंजाब की जो जबान होगी वह पंजाबी ही होगी और कोई दूसरी जबान नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब तक आप पंजाबी को महान दर्जा नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक हिन्दुस्तान के और पंजाब के मसले हल नहीं हो सकते।

जब हर एक पंजाबी पढ़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाए, हर एक पंजाबी हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाये, तब जो छोटी छोटी बातें हैं वह आसानी से तय हो सकती है। यह पंजाब के ही हित में है कि वहां की जो रीजनल लैंगुएज हो वह पंजाबी हो और हिन्दी भी चले और दोनों जबानें साथ साथ चलें। वहां की जो फिरकापरस्ती है वह हमारे देश को तबाह कर देगी। मैं समझता हूं जो हल एस० आर० सी० ने तजवीज किया है वह सही हल नहीं है। इसके बजाय जो इलाके पंजाब में शामिल होना नहीं चाहते वह न हों और जो रहना चाहते हैं वह रहें और इस तरह से एक सूबा बनाया जाए और उस की जबान पंजाबी हो और इसी जबान की ही रीजनल लगुएज तसलीम किया जाए। इस को डिवेलेप होने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए और इसी दिशा में हमारी कोशिश भी होनी चाहिए। पंजाबी सरकारी दर्जा हासिल करें और जब ऐसा होगा तभी पंजाब का मसला हल हो सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nand Lal Sharma.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma *rose—*

Shri M. L. Dwivedi *rose—*

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. South) *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Nand Lal Sharma. How can I call three hon. Members simultaneously? If the other hon. Members continue standing, am I to understand....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I did not hear you, Sir.

An Hon. Member: Pandit Sharma thought that he was the Sharma called by you.

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा :

धर्मेण शासिते राष्ट्रे न चबाधा प्रवर्तते।
नाऽधयो व्याधयश्चवै रामे राज्यं प्रशासिति।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको विशेषकर धर्मासन के ऊपर विराजमान होने के कारण बधाई देता हूं और अपनी भारत माता को भी बधाई देता हूं जिस के भाग्य में लगभग डेढ़ हजार वर्ष बाद आज हम लोगों को अखिल भारतीय रूप में अपने राष्ट्र के संगठित रूप धारण करने की इच्छा पर बोलने का अवसर मिला। आज का जमाना कांति के विचारों की उड़ान का जमाना

नहीं है । वास्तविकता आपके सामने आ गई है । यद्यपि इस भवन के निर्माण और ईंटें जो इसकी नींव में रखी जा चुकी हैं, लाखों का बलिदान चाहे पूर्व में और चाहे पश्चिम में हो गया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में यदि दो शब्द इस रिपोर्ट में आ जाते या किसी माननीय सदस्य के मुख से निकल आते तो बहुत ही उचित रहता । इस का मुझे थोड़ा बहुत खेद अवश्य है । भारत माता की दाईं बाईं भुजायें कटी हुई हैं, शरीर काश्मीर भी अभी जख्मी है लेकिन फिर भी दूसरे हिस्से हैं जिनका कि हम यदि अच्छी तरह से प्रबन्ध कर लें अपने देश के हित में, अपने देश के कल्याण के लिए, तो वह भी सौभाग्य की बात होगी ।

सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान की ओर से तो मुझे इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत ही करना चाहिए । मैं यह समझता हूं कि आबू अजमेर को दान कर के श्री दातार साहब ने विशेष ध्यान दिया है, वे दातार हैं, दाता हैं । एको वै दाता त्रयस्ते तु दातार । तीन मूर्तियों का उन में समावेश है इसलिए हमारे सामने तीन मूर्ति बन कर श्री दातार बैठे हैं । मैं यह समझता हूं कि इसके साथ ही साथ थोड़ा बहुत मंडसूर के प्रदेश का झगड़ा बच रहा है । मुझे मंडसूर के प्रतिनिधि स्वयं श्री त्रिवेदी, कह चुके हैं और राजस्थान की किसी प्रदेश के ऊपर बार बार क्लेम करने की भावना इसलिए नहीं रही क्योंकि वह चाहता है कि किसी क्षेत्र के स्वरूप को नाश करना उसका दृष्टिकोण नहीं होना चाहिए । यदि हम को यह मालूम होता कि मध्य भारत की जनता की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध उस को विलय कर दिया जाएगा तो मध्य भारत का राजस्थान हजार बार स्वागत करता और चाहता कि उनकी परम्पराओं के अनुसार मध्य भारत को राजस्थान के साथ मिला दिया जाए । जो प्रदेश बहुत दूर का है वह दूसरे क्षेत्र में जा सकता था । मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इस में भी मुझे एक दुर्गन्ध सी आ रही है और वह दुर्गन्ध यह है कि भाषावार साम्प्रदायिकता चल पड़ी है । मैं साम्प्रदायिकता का अर्थ धर्म के आधार पर लेता हूं न कि इंग्लिश में जो इसका ट्रान्स्लेशन है कम्युनलिज्म का, उस आधार पर । तुल्यं साम्प्रदायकम् मीमांसा सूत्र है । साम्प्रदायिक शब्द जो है यह लौकिक, अथवा पार-लौकिक अथवा पारमार्थिक विद्या की प्राप्ति के लिए गुरु परम्परा से प्राप्ति जो है वही साम्प्रदायिकता है ।

6 P.M.

मैं जीवित रहूं और बाकी सब समाप्त हो जायें, यह भावना कम्युनलिज्म में हो सकती है, लेकिन सम्प्रदायवाद में नहीं है । उस के लिए हिन्दी भाषा में कोई दूसरा शब्द नहीं है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भाषा के आधार पर जो सम्प्रदायवाद प्रारम्भ हुआ है, वह आगे चल कर इतनी भयंकर अग्नि लगा देगा कि हम लोगों को बहुत हानि होगी । आज हम उस बात को देखते नहीं हैं । सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने जो शब्द कहे थे, स्पष्ट रूप से उन का यही अर्थ निकलता है कि आज नहीं, तो कल, किसी भी समय पंजाब को हिन्दी और गुरुमुखी के आधार पर बांटना पड़ेगा अर्थात् पंजाब के दो टुकड़े हुए बिना नहीं रह सकते । इस विषय में सर्वप्रथम मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सिख धर्म का अनुयायी मैं भी हूं । सिख धर्म के विरुद्ध हमारे मन में कोई भावना आ ही नहीं सकती है । हमने बाल्यकाल से सिख धर्म के ग्रन्थों का अध्ययन किया है । मेरा यह विश्वास है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी के अनुसार जैसे दक्षिण में ब्राह्मण और नान-ब्राह्मण का प्रश्न खड़ा किया, वैसे ही उस ने सिख और हिन्दू को अलग करने का प्रयत्न किया । महाराजा रणजीतसिंह के जमरलों द्वारा विश्वनाथ मन्दिर पर स्वर्ण-कलश चढ़ाया गया और सियालकोट में शंकर के मन्दिर का निर्माण किया गया । हम हिन्दू दसों गुरुओं के आगे सिर झुकाते हैं और नित्य अपने घरों में गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब, सुख-

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

मणि साहब, जपजी साहब और आनन्द साहब का पाठ करते हैं । मैं कह सकता हूं कि विशेषकर दशमेश भगवान के ग्रन्थ के अर्थ बड़े बड़े सिख नहीं लगा सकते हैं, जितना कि हम लोग लगा सकते हैं । कारण यह है कि उसके भाषा सौष्ठव को समझना एक बात है और उस की भावना को किंचित मात्र भी ग्रहण न कर के उस के नाम पर मिथ्या और भ्रामक प्रचार करते हुए राष्ट्र को एक प्रकार की धमकी देना दूसरी बात है । दोनों में बहुत अन्तर है । मैं सरकार से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि उसे इस प्रकार की धमकियों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए —चाहे वे धमकियां किसी कांग्रेसी सदस्य की ओर से अथवा किसी अन्य सदस्य की ओर से, और उस को स्थिति के प्रति जागरूक होना चाहिए । अगर इस समय उस ने अपने घुटने कमजोर कर दिए, तो वह कभी भी, कहीं भी ठहरने में समर्थ न हो सकेगी । परिणाम यह होगा कि हर एक आदमी किसी भी समय खड़ा हो कर आत्म-निर्णय के अधिकार—सैल्फ डेटरमिनेशन के प्रिंसिपल—को दिखा कर जब चाहेगा लड़ाई कर के अपना भाग अलग बंटवा लेगा । मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि अगर आन्ध्र भाषा के नाम पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती थी । लेकिन जिस समय आग लग गई, दफ्तर लूटे जाने लगे और हाहाकार मच गया, उस समय उस को स्वीकार किया गया । उस के बाद हर एक के मन में यह बात समा गई कि जो कानून को तोड़ता जायगा, नियमों का और संविधान का उल्लंघन करता जायगा' उस के सामने सरकार झुकती जायगी । यदि यह भावना बल पकड़ गई, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोग इस समय जान नहीं सकते कि इससे कितना अनर्थ होने वाला है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर आप के हाथ में शक्ति होती, तो आप भी यही करते ।

श्री नंदलाल शर्मा : मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में इस समय सरकार की बागडोर है, उन का हाथ मजबूत हो । मैं यह चेतावनी इसलिए दे रहा हूं, क्योंकि अगर वे गलत रास्ते पर जायेंगे, तो उसकी हानि हम लोगों को होगी । सम्भव है कि कांग्रेस से हमारे मतभेद हों, परन्तु हम यह भी समझते हैं कि जिस के हाथ में सरकार है, उससे शत्रुता करने से हमारी क्या दशा होगी और किसी दूसरी पार्टी की क्या दशा होगी । हमारा किसी अन्य देश से सम्बन्ध नहीं है और न ही हमारी कोई टेरीटोरियल एस्पीरेशन ही है । हमारी एस्पीरेशन स्पष्ट रूप से यह है कि हमारी सरकार में जो भी थोड़ी बहुत त्रुटियां हैं या भिन्न प्रकार की पद्धति है अगर वे ठीक हो जायें, तो उन का स्थान बलिष्ठ होगा और साथ ही भारत का स्थान भी बलिष्ठ होगा ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि भाषावार प्रान्तों के सिद्धान्त को माना ही गया है, तो फिर महाराष्ट्र ने क्या दोष किया है, जो उन को अपने अधिकार से वंचित किया जा रहा है ? जब इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि दे आर ए विराइल एंड पेट्रियाटिक पीपुल, तो क्या विदर्भ को काट कर आठ जिलों के देने से ही महाराष्ट्र को शान्ति हो जायगी ? क्या महाराष्ट्र का घर केवल विदर्भ तक ही है, उस के आगे नहीं है ? अगर यह भावना है कि दूसरी भाषा वालों को किसी प्रकार का डर नहीं होना चाहिए, तो हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि अगर मराठा के घर में शत्रु की लड़की आई, तो उस की रक्षा करके उस को वापिस पहुंचा दिया गया । मैं स्वयं मराठा नहीं हूं, परन्तु मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि मराठों के हाथ से राष्ट्र का आहत कदापि नहीं हो सकता है । और फिर हम तो और भी ऊपर जाने वाले हैं—केवल राष्ट्र मात्र तक ही ठहरने वाले नहीं हैं ।

स्वस्ति सामाज्यं वैराज्य पारमैष्ठ्यराज्यं
महाराज्यमाधियस्य मयं समन्तपर्यायी स्यात्
सार्वभौम ।
सार्वायुष आन्तादापराधीन् समुद्रपर्यन्ताया
एकराजिनि ।

महाराष्ट्र के दो विभाग नहीं होने चाहिएं। विदर्भ को शेष महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिला कर मराठों को जीवित रहने का अवसर दीजिये। देश की सेवा करने में मराठा कभी पीछे नहीं हटेगा । यद्यपि विशालांध्र के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने संकेत कर दिया है और मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं, परन्तु तेलंगाना को और शेष आंध्र को अलग नहीं रखा जा सकता है— उन लोगों को अलग रखना आन्ध्र के साथ अन्याय करना होगा ।

आर्थिक निर्भरता, क्षेत्रफल, जनता की भावना, इतिहास—इन आधारों क ऊपर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन किया गया है । परन्तु बहुत से स्थानों पर जनता की भावनाओं को नहीं देखा गया है। अभी यहां पर बैठे बैठे चार बजे के बाद मेरे पास विन्ध्य प्रदेश से टेलिग्राम आया है, जिसमें लिखा है कि मैं पंद्रह दिन से केन्द्रीय कारावास रीवा में बिना जलग्रहण अनशन किए हुए हूं । जेल मैनुअल के विरुद्ध मेरे साथ बहुत अत्याचार हुए हैं, परन्तु उन के विरुद्ध कोई आवाज उठाने वाला नहीं है । मैं ने कइयों को सूचना दी है, इत्यादि । नाम है डा० राम कुमार शास्त्री। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता की भावना को जागृत करने की आवश्यकता है । जनता में यह भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए कि मैं दूसरा हूं और वह दूसरा है।

जहां तक पंजाब का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महापंजाब की मांग करने से पहले पंजाब का प्रश्न तो उठा लो । पंजाबी से पंजाब नहीं बना है बल्कि पंजाब से पंजाबी बना है । कम से कम रबरछन्द डेफ़ीनीशन्ज नहीं बनाई जानी चाहिए । पंचाम्बु—पंचनद से पंजाब बना है—वितस्ता से लेकर शतद्रु तक की पांच नदियोंसे पंजाब बना है पाकिस्तान ने रावी के उधर का भाग काट लिया है, परन्तु पंजाबी सूबे की मांग करने वालों में हिम्मत होती तो वे कहते कि मेरा पंजाब तो रावी के पार भी है, उधर भी मेरे भाई हैं, हम उन को भी मिला कर अपना पंजाब बनायेंगे—और महापंजाब वाले कहते हैं कि फ्रन्टियर तक हमारा प्रदेश है ।

दिल्ली में आकर बहुत से पंजाबी शरणार्थी बसे हैं, वह भी पंजाबी बोलते हैं, और वे ५० परसेंट से ऊपर हैं इसलिए इसको भी पंजाब में शामिल किया जाये । यह तो होता महापंजाब और वह होता पंजाब सूबा । यह तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता था । किन्तु आज जनता के सामने भाषा की साम्प्रदायिकता को खड़ा किया जा रहा है । इसके फलस्वरूप जिस समय लोग रोयेंगे तो नेता लोग भी कहीं दुबक कर रोयेंगे । प्रजा के अन्दर शत्रुता की भावना पैदा करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । मेरी भाषा पंजाबी है। मैं घर में पंजाबी बोलता हूं, मेरे बन्धु पंजाबी भाषा बोलते हैं। मैं ने गुरुमुखी पढ़ी है लेकिन हम घर में कभी गुरुमुखी नहीं लिखते। हमारी पंजाबी भाषा हिन्दी लिपि में लिखी जाती है । मुझे अपने छुटपन की याद है कि जब भी पत्र इधर उधर आते जाते थे तो वे पंजाबी भाषा में परन्तु हिन्दी लिपि में लिख जाते थे। अब गुरुमुखी का प्रश्न सामने आया है । यह प्रश्न कब से उठा है ? यह प्रश्न सन् १६२१ से उठा है जब से कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दू और अकाली प्रश्न खड़ा किया था । उस जमाने में हिन्दुओं के घर में गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब रखे जाते थे। हिन्दुओं ने बहुत सी धर्मशालायें बनवायीं । उस वक्त तक गुरुद्वारा शब्द नहीं निकला था। यह शब्द तो गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट बनने के बाद निकला है। गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट बनने के बाद सिखों को गुरुद्वारों की प्रापर्टीज मिलने लगीं और जहां गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब रखे होते थे उस प्रापर्टी को सिखों की प्रापर्टी समझा जाता था । मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि इसके फलस्वरूप लोगों ने गुरु ग्रन्थ

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]
साहब को फाड़ फाड़ कर फेंक दिया ताकि अगर कोई देखने आवे तो उसको गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब न मिले और यह कहा जा सके कि यह तो हमारा घर है, गुरुद्वारा नहीं है।

मैं गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा और भक्ति रखता हूं। मेरा विश्वास है कि यह जो पालीटिकल सिख और पालीटिकल हिन्दू को खड़ा किया गया है ये दोनों के दोनों हिन्दू और सिख भावनाओं को नष्ट करने वाले होंगे। अगर इस भावना को निकाल कर शुद्ध हिन्दू और शुद्ध सिख धर्म की भावना को रखेंगे तो आपको कहीं भी फर्क नहीं मिलेगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अपने धर्म शास्त्र को मानने वाला हिन्दू और अपने धर्म को मानने वाला ईमानदार मुसलमान कभी भी आपस में एक दूसरे के शत्रु नहीं हो सकत। ये तो बेईमान हिन्दू और बेईमान मुसलमान हैं, जो कि न हिन्दू धर्म को मानते हैं और न मुसलमान धर्म को मानते हैं, जो कि आपस में लड़ते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो अपने घर का नहीं हुआ वह पड़ौसी का कैसे बन सकेगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आपको उन लोगों से भय नहीं होना चाहिए जो कि गुरु नानक के चरणों में सिर झुकाते हैं और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के चरणों में सिर झुकाते है। आप कहते हैं कि पंजाबी को भाषा बना दिया जाये। मैं पूछता हूं कि भाषा को कौन बना सकता है। किसी की मातृभाषा को पहचानने का एक तरीका है। वह यह है कि जब कोई गहरी नींद में सोता हो तो उस के मुख पर एक तमाचा ठोक दिया जाय, और जिस भाषा में उसकी पहली आवाज़ निकले उसी को उस की मातृभाषा समझा जाये। तो मातृभाषा के लिए कौन मना कर सकता है। किन्तु प्रश्न तो लिपि का है। हम उन लोगों पर किसी लिपि को नहीं थोपना चाहते जिनकी संख्या ७२ परसेंट है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनके साथ अन्याय होगा। इसलिए मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे सिख बन्धुओं के साथ कोई अन्याय हो। मैं ईश्वर को साक्षी दे कर कहता हूं, मैं तो ईश्वर को मानता हूं चाहे और कोई माने या न माने, कि सिख गुरुओं ने शिखा और सूत्र की रक्षा की और ऐसा करने में उन्होंने अपने सर्वस्व का बलिदान किया। अगर हमारे सिख भाई आज चाहें तो हम उनके त्याग और बलिदान का बदला चुका सकते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस कर्ज़ को चुकाने के लिए न सिर्फ पंजाब के बल्कि अन्य प्रदेशों के भी हिन्दू युवक तैयार हो जायेंगे और कहेंगे कि हमारा मस्तक प्रस्तुत है इसको ले लो। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे सिख भाई उस त्याग और तपस्या को राष्ट्र के हित के विरुद्ध प्रयोग में न लावें। चाहे आज हम इस हानि को न समझें लेकिन कल हम भी बैठ कर रोयेंगे और आप भी बैठ कर रोयेंगे। अभी तो आपको इस हानि का पता नहीं चलेगा। अगर आपने पंजाब से अपना घर त्यागा तो आपके दूसरे बन्धुओं ने भी अपना घर आपके साथ त्यागा जिनको आप मोना कहते हैं। ये भी सिख धर्म पर विश्वास रखने वाले थे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इस साम्प्रदायिकता को निकाल दिया जाये।

साथ साथ मैं एक शब्द और कहूंगा। यदि विन्ध्य प्रदेश का विलय स्वीकार किया गया तो वहां वालों के लिए राजधानी, जो कि भोपाल होगी, ५०० और ८०० मील दूर पड़ेगी। इसीलिए वहां से उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ मिलने की आवाज़ आती है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलने पर उनके लिए राजधानी, लखनऊ या इलाहाबाद दो चार घंटे के रास्ते पर होगी। इतना होते हुए भी मैं समझता हूं कि विंध्य प्रदेश की अधिकांश जनता उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलने के पक्ष में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां की जनता को यह निर्णय करने के लिए कुछ समय दिया जाये और वहां पर जनमत को जागृत किया जाये ऐसा करने में चाहे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ अधिक समय भी लग

जाय तो लगाया जाये और इस बीच में वहां जनमत को जाग्रत कर के साम्प्रदायिकता को दूर किया जाय ताकि जनता कमीशन के निर्णय का स्वागत करे। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने में राष्ट्र का भी भला होगा और हमारा भी भला होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उन महानुभावों को जिन्होंने इस आयोग में अपनी पूर्ण शक्ति प्रदान की है और सरकार को दोनों को धन्यवा और बधाई देता हूं और फिर निवेदन करता हूं, कि इन भावनाओं का ध्यान रखें। इसी के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे छोटे कमजोर प्रदेश हैं, जैसे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश है कांगड़ा है, हरियाना है, ये प्रदेश शक्ति कम होने के कारण अलग रहने के लिए हल्ला मचा रहे हैं। इन के आगे और कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि सर छोटूराम ने जो कि हरियाना के थे, पंजाब के लिए ऐसा कार्य किया है कि कोई क्या करेगा। इस पर भी हरियाना वाले दिल्ली प्रान्त में मिलने की बात करते हैं। अगर दिल्ली का अलग प्रान्त न बना तो वे कहां जायेंगे? ऐसी अवस्था में यह आवश्यक है कि उनको अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति करने का पूर्ण अवसर प्रदान किया जाये। साथ ही मैं नेताओं से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि व सद्भावना के विचारों को बढ़ावें और भेदभाव के विचारों को छोड़ दें। यह निश्चित है कि हिन्दू और सिख अलग अलग नहीं हैं। हमारे ६ गुरु केशधारी नहीं थे। केवल दशवें गुरु ने ही केश धारण किये हैं। आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं यह कहूं कि उन्होंने हमारी शिखा की रक्षा करने के लिए ही केश धारण किये और सारे सिर पर शिखा धारण कर ली। इसीलिए मुझे उन के प्रति श्रद्धा और भक्ति है। मुझे अपने केशधारी भाईयों स उतना ही प्रेम हैं जितना शिखाधारी भाइ यों के साथ ह। इसलिए मैं आप के जरिये प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह भ्रातृत्व की भावना की रख कर आपस के मतभेद को हटा दें।

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I am opposed to the recommendation of the S.R.C. regarding the Bombay State. I am also not in favour of the 'three-State formula" proposed by the Congress Working Committee.

As my time is very short I will briefly go into the history. I am a humble Congress worker and I attended the first session of the Congress in 1916. Then our Bombay Province was one administrative unit and we had also the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as one Congress Committee. Under the old constitution of the Congress the members of the Subjects Committee used to be elected by the delegates present at the Congress. So, when we went to the Lucknow session of the Congress all the delegates—Sindhis, Gujarathis, Marathis, Kannadigas—met together under the chairmanship of Lokmanya Tilak. In the meeting of the delegates two lists of members for the subjects committee were proposed. In one list was Mahatma Gandhi's name, but that list was supposed to be supported by moderates of those days. So, some of us voted against Gandhiji being elected to the subjects committee. According to us, the majority of delegates did not vote for Gandhiji, yet Lokamanya Tilak declared that Mahatma Gandhi was elected to the subjects committee. This is only by way of information. After that, what happened in 1916 continued, till 1920. It was in 1920 that Congress came under Gandhiji's leadership and what were known as Congress provinces were formed on the linguistic basis. It was then that the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was separately formed and a Maharashtra Congress Committee was also separately formed. Till this day, that is continuing.

I may also refer to the fact that when Sind was separated from Bombay in 1935, I opposed it. I opposed it on the ground that it was not being done on any administrative ground. You know then that in the Central Assembly, Mr. Jinnah and Shri Srinivasa Ayyangar wanted to come to

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some kind of agreement for settling the communal problem. One of the demands of Mr. Jinnah was that Sind should be separated not on administrative grounds but he wanted a "hostage" province where Muslims were in majority. I was then the President of the Sind Congress and I said, "why separate Sind on that ground?" To say that a person or a particular community wants a 'hostage' province is something which cannot be understood, nor tolerated nor agreed to. In short, I went on agitating against it till the Congress session was held in Madras, where even Maulana Mohammedali and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came to an agreement on this issue. I still resisted. Of course Sind was separated and that was the seed for Pakistan. I need not go into the history of these matters. Later on Orissa came in as a separate province. I have read the States Reorganisation Commission's Report carefully. I do not find in their recommendations any State being formed as a bilingual State—except Bombay State. I am also surprised to find that while new States are being created on a unilingual basis such as Vidarbha, Karnataka, Kerala, etc., Bombay has been recommended as a bilingual State. I really cannot understand why it is so. The only argument that is being advanced is that Bombay city is a consmopolitan city and cannot be merged with any unilingual State. The first thing is that all the Maharashtrian people including those living in Vidarbha should have been brought together. The Working Committee of the Congress is rectifying that mistake. But the proper and the only course should have been for the Commission to recommend that the Marathi-speaking population including the people of Vidarbha, should have been joined together in one State.

The second question is, why has not Bombay city been made the capital of Samyukta Maharashtra? It is a part of Maharashtra. This has been recognised by everybody. Even yesterday the Prime Minister has made the following observations in his very good speech and a very persuasive speech. Mr. Nehru said he had heard arguments advanced on the part of Maharashtrians and others in Bombay. He had no doubt at all that the arguments advanced on the part of Maharashtrians had great force. But, unfortunately, there was force in the other arguments too. He further said:

> "I do not want to force my opinion down their throats, more especially the Maharashtrians who have played such a vital part in India's history and have to play in the future of India".

It is being said that Bombay city being a cosmopolitan city cannot form part of a unilingual State and that the majority of the population of the Bombay city is not in its favour. We know that the Marathi-speaking people in Bombay city constitute about 45 per cent. of the total population. Beside that, the Report has also admitted that even Muslims belonging to Maharashtra have declared that they speak urdu language. The leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Mohiuddin Harris, is a Muslim. He belongs to Maharashtra. He is editing an Urdu paper in Bombay city. What about Dr. Johan Mathai, the former Finance Minister in the Government of India. He is a Christian. He said, in an interview, the following:

> "The best solution was the MPCC alternative of a composite State comprising all the Gujarati and Marathi-speaking areas, including Bombay City and Vidarbha. These areas will constitute a State not merely of vast but of balanced and nuturally complementary resources and inhabited by two peoples who, whatever their feelings towards each other might be for the moment, are sufficiently practical-minded to know how to close their differences in face of common responsibilities.

A powerful State covering important strategic areas, resting on the economy in which industrial and agricultural resources are well-balanced and run jointly by some of the most gifted peoples in India is a prospect that ought to make a strong appeal".

Then there are the Marwaris. Shri Govindlal Shivlal was here for a number of days. He presided over two Maharashtra conferences in Bombay. He is a Marwari, what about him and other Marwaris.

I was reading the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council where Shri D. B. Agarwal a Member in Council has said:

"As the hon. Member Dr. Khair pointed out, just as the Portuguese say that Goa does not belong to India you cannot say that the City of Bombay does not belong to Maharashtra. This is the age of socialism. Socialism is the creed of the age. The City of Bombay is full of Maharastrian labour. I feel that ultimately labour will triumph over capital. If the City of Bombay is not separated from Maharashtra and if the industrialists had chosen to live with labour, they would have had a peaceful time. But if the City of Bombay is separated, I am sure that they will not have a peaceful time not only for five or ten years but for many years to come."

Now, I want to draw your attention to what he further said:

"The Rajasthani capitalists have shown great farshightedness and they are for Samyuktha Maharashtra with Bombay City as capital because they know that it is better to carry on peacefully with labour. I must say that our Gujarati friends have failed here."

That is his view.

Then there is Shri Bharucha an independent member of the Bombay State Legislative Assembly. He was demanding Samyukta Maharashtra. He has done so in the Bombay State Assembly. He is one of the great supporters of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement. He is a Parsi.

I have also received a copy of a statement issued by the professors of Bombay which has been signed by about 56 professors of various colleges. In that list I find the names of Messrs M. Demello, P. B. Desai, F. D'Souza and S. S. Hoskot, and there are also two Sindhis—Messrs N. J. Hingorani and V. V. Hingorani. There was also a statement presented to the Prime Minister which was signed by 250 advocates of Bombay, who belonged to all communities in Bombay, apart from the Maharastrians.

Now, talking of myself, though I am a Sindhi, you might say that I am the adopted child of Maharashtra, because Maharashtra returned me to this House in the last elections. A Sindhi nominated member of the Rajya Sabha challenged my representative character on this issue of Samyukta Maharashtra. I have purposely avoided to involve displaced persons in this controversy. But I may bring this fact to your notice, that the biggest camp in the whole of India for the displaced persons is in Maharashtra and it is called Ulhasnagar. There are nearly one lakh of people living in that camp and the Ulhasnagar Congress Committee which consists of ex-Congressmen of Sind have passed a unanimous resolution supporting the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay City as its capital. It is being further alleged that the minorities living in Bombay City do not trust the majority community and they are afraid that they will not get fairplay or justice from the Maharashtrians. I am surprised at this funny charge or allegation made against the Maharashtrians. After all, there are so many industrial and commerical cities in other States as well. You have got Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Delhi, Lucknow, Cochin and so on. In all those big cities, there are a substantial number of people not belonging to those particular states. So, that is not a ground for denying the people of Maharashtra only the right of having Bombay City as their capital. On the

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contrary, the facts are that Maharashtrians are not industrialists. They are not commercial men yet. There are only two firms that I know of in the whole of Bombay State which belong to Maharashtrians; one is the firm of Kirloskars and the other is that of Dhanukan. The others are all managed by non-Maharashtrians. Similarly, the non-Maharashtrians are traders and commercial men all over Maharashtra. Therefore, there should be no fear on that score at all. Regarding my personal experience—if that experience can be of any use to the House, I say that—the Maharashtrians are the most liberal, the most catholic and the most fair-minded people. Take my own case. I was living in Delhi; the headquarters of the All India Refugees Association were in Delhi. I had no intention of contesting from Maharashtra. I was thinking of contesting for a seat in Delhi, because there are a large number of displaced persons here. A friend wrote to me that the Socialist Party—it is dissolved now—wanted to put up a candidate for the Parliamentary seat in Thana district and asked me whether I would stand. I went there and I agreed to stand for the election. I am not going into the details, because I have very limited time. I stood against a Congress Minister. You will be surprised to know that out of the 14 candidates for the Bombay State Assembly there was only one Sindhi candidate from Ulhasnagar and the other 13 were Maharashtrians. It was a double-member constituency with a population of 14 lakhs, and 8 lakhs voters. Out of the 14 lakhs only 1 lakh population was Sindhi and out of seven to eight lakhs voters there were probably not more than 30 to 40 thousand voters who were Sindhis. The rest were all Maharashtrians. I did not know the language of Maharashtra and I spoke in very simple Hindi. On one occasion when I was speaking in Hindi, in a meeting one person from the audience asked "What person have you chosen as your candidate? He does not know your language." You will be surprised to know that he was hooted down. I am reminded of what happened in Sind some years ago. In Sind we had two main communities among the Hindus, called *Amils*, who carried on the administartion and the other called *Bhaibands* were traders and merchants. My friend Mr. Jairamdas, who is now Governor of Assam, stood for a seat for the Bombay Legislative Council. As he belonged to the *Amil* Community and his opponent belonged to *Bhaiband* Community, the issue of Amil versus Bhaiband was raised and the voters majority of whom were *Bhaibands* were asked not to vote for an *Amil*. Though Shri Jairamdas succeeded but it was with a very narrow majority. But the Maharashtrians showed a great sense of generosity, catholicity and large-heartedness in my case, though I was not known to them. So, I urge that on grounds of justice and fairplay, either accept the first proposal of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay city as its capital; or, if you think that for Bombay city's sake Gujarat and Maharashtra should be put together, it can only happen when you bring all the Maharashtra people and the Gujarati people together with Bombay as their capital. If you are not going to do so, of course, I am not going to give any threat, but the things will not run smoothly. On this question all Maharashtrians, prominent men like Acharya Karve or Shri Jayakar, or Congressmen, Communists, Socialists or whether they belong to any party, they are all for Bombay being made capital of Maharashtra. Without Bombay city, Maharashtra cannot progress. You must realise the feeling of 3 crores of people; it is not a small community. The Commission says they are patriotic people; they are virile people and that they have made sacrifices. Even our Prime Minister yesterday has said that we want them to work for the prosperity of the country and play their part. It is this great community which produced Lokmanya Tilak who gave us

the mantra that swaraj was our birthright. Are you going to deny that community their birthright of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay City or a bi-lingual State as proposed by the M.P.C.C.?

**Written Statements of Members*

Shri Sanganna (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): As my foregoing speakers have dealt with the general aspect of the Report, the points on which I wish to speak are in respect of Adivasi interests and welfare in Orissa as well as on the border areas of the adjoining States. The Adivasis in Orissa as well as on its border areas are Oriya in culture and language, though they have a separate dialect of their own. Century long association of Adivasis and Oriyas at every level of social activities has created a composite culture in Orissa. There is a social intermingling of Adivasis and Oriyas. So when the Orissa State was formed on the 1st April 1936 a demand was made for the merger of all the tribal areas adjacent to Orissa State. But to the great disappointment of Orissa State and to the detriment of the Adivasis as a whole all the border Adivasi areas were not merged with Orissa.

Coming to the southern border of Orissa State namely—the Adivasi areas on the Orissa-Andhra border, I can say that adjustment of boundaries resulting in the transfer of Adivasi areas from the Andhra State to Orissa State is inevitably necessary at an early date in the larger interest of the Adivasis as a whole. So the claims of the Andhra State on the Adivasi areas in Orissa State do not arise at all. Accordingly I stoutly refute the arguments put forth by the hon. Members from the border districts of Andhra State that the population of Andhras in Koraput and Ganjam districts is 11 lakhs. I wonder how Dr. Lanka Sundaram, a highly cultured and well-informed Member representing one of such border districts in Andhra State claims to have 11 lakhs of Andhras in the absence of any reference to facts and figures. In this connection I am humbly inviting to read the All-India Census Report, 1951—in figures at pages 42-47—Orissa State—wherein you will please see the Andhra population in Orissa is thus given:—

1921	2,31,561
1931	2,69,784
1941	2,98,250
1951	3,42,523

This slight increase is due to a few thousand Andhra population living in the Orissa State added to Orissa after the merger on 1-1-1948. Hon. Members will please see this constitutes 2.3% of the total Orissa population. This also indicates the floating Andhra population in the industrial and the mining areas of the Rayagada Taluk and the Rayagada town.

The Andhra population from the same census report in Koraput district is merely 6·5 per cent of the total population which is about 12 lakhs. In the district of Ganjam it constitutes merely less than 1/7th of the population according to the 1951 census of Ganjam district. These are patent facts.

I represent Koraput district. This Commission has rightly held that Koraput should remain in Orissa. The figures of previous census as also of 1951 have given no corner to any Andhra claim. It may be stated here that Orissa Province was created in 1936 when the Maharaja of Bobbili a leading Andhra and a leading light of the Andhra Maha Sabha was the Chief Minister of Madras. Grave injustice has been done to Orissa in this regard. The Andhra Maha Sabha in its recommendation in 1919 before the Joint Committee of the British Parliament stated that an area of 10,000 square miles of the then Vizag Agency is an Oriya and should go to Orissa. Orissa's claim was 14,000 sq. miles out of the vast Vizag Agency. Out of this Orissa got in 1936 merely 9000 and odd sq. miles consisting of the present district of Koraput. Andhra's claim on the Koraput district with merely 1/6th of the total population

*Written statements of views of Members in regard to the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission —*Vide* Para No. 2710 of Lok Sabha Bulletin in Part II dated the 20th December 1955.

[Shri Gidwani]

is only one anna in the rupee. Thus it is a claim for the moon. I invite Hon. Members' attention to subsidiary language table of 1951 Census showing how among Khonds, Savaras, and other tribal people Oriya speakers dominate while no Andhra language speakers are to be seen.

The Agency division was created in 1919 constituting the paritially excluded areas of Vizag and Ganjam districts. The court languages of the area except the Godavari Agency and a few patches of Vizagapatnam the entire area consisting of over 14,000 sq. miles was regarded Oriya. In fact an Oriya Educational Officer was specially appointed for this newly created agency division. It is, therefore, absurd to lay claim on the district of Koraput. We have our claim on Andhra area. Andhra could have no claim on the Oriya areas.

Their claim to certain areas of Ganjam district is equally ridiculous. Let me invite to page 9 para 25 of the O'Dennell Committee Report of 1932 wherein the Committee has said that such areas of Madras and Central Provinces, where Oriya people are in a majority both on point of race and language, are only given to Orissa.

I claim this as unjust in the extreme. Instead of existing language speakers why should you take into consideration the majority in a race question as if birth constitutes anything in this regard. All these are weighty grounds for the revision.

Our State Adivasi Conference and our Adivasi leader Shri Sonaram Soren, Minister for Tribal Welfare in Orissa as also the Adivasi leaders of Singhbum have claimed Orissa as the Jhadkhand of our conception. It is really so. With 28 members out of a total of 140 members in the Orissa Assembly we have our say and no one dare neglect us. It is why there is a Minister in the Orissa State with an Adivasi population of 29,67,334. While Adivasi population constitutes double the number in Bihar their representatives constitute a negligible fraction in their Assembly—never to think of a Cabinet Minister. Further worse is with the case of Adivasis in Andhra State where the population of Adivasis is only 5 lakhs, whose representatives in the 196 Member Assembly are 5 in number, and at the Centre only one representative. As the Adivasi population of 5 lakhs in the entire population of Andhra State, I am afraid, that the welfare of the Adivasis who are microscopic in number cannot receive proper attention. Moreover, as the areas consisting of these 5 lakhs Adivasis are contiguous to the Orissa State and are anxious to come to Orissa, the Adivasi areas in Andhra State may be merged with Orissa State for the socio-economic uplift of the Adivasis as a whole. I Demand historical, geographical, social relations and economic dependence with Orissa are connected with these areas by direct communications.

Similar is our pressing demand over south Bastar areas between the rivers Savari and Indravati of Madhya Pradesh.

Lastly I invite attention also to the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Orissa to the States Reorganisation Commission in respect of these areas. The delegation, in which I was one of the members, in their evidence before the Commission pleaded for the consolidation of all the contiguous tribal areas in the State where the Adivasi population is more in number. The Commission appeared to have appreciated the idea as it would be convenient for the Union as well as the State Governments to concentrate their attention on general uplift of Adivasis. I, therefore, urge the Government to see that the tribal areas in the other adjoining States where proper attention is not devoted to their development may be transferred to the Orissa State where the welfare of the Adivasis is secure and certain, in view of the fact that all the Adivasi areas in Orissa State are scheduled with special constitutional facilities and privileges.

Shri Magan Lal Bagdi (Mahasamund): Personally, I am against any

major change in the construction of States at this moment when we are about to complete our first Five Year Plan and are drafting the second one. Any upheaval for redistribution of States will necessarily hamper the progress of national reconstruction programme. I also feel that linguistic or territorial distribution of the country is advisable only after the idea of nationalism is fully rooted in the country, and I may be permitted to say, that the recent upheaval for redistribution shows that feelings of nationalism are not yet mature in our country, so as to indulge in the distribution of States on linguistic, territorial or cultural basis.

But after the publication of S.R.C. Report and on account of the sentiments roused by it, my own personal opinion seems to me, though sound and correct, is not as popular as, say, the idea of Samyukta Maharashtra etc. Therefore, I am left only to choose the lesser evil, the alternate which does not very much disturb the country at this moment.

In the circumstances, I am of the opinion that the recommendations of the S.R.C. with respect to the formation of a bilingual State of Bombay does good to none of its constituents. It would only breed the seeds of rivalry in politics as well as in administration. The proposal of the Congress Working Committee, therefore, is definitely better—we get at least two somewhat homogeneous States, with a future hope and possibility of Bombay's joining Maharashtra to make it a strong and united State.

The formation of Vidarbha as a separate State is no solution of the apprehensions of a few Vidarbhites. On account of remaining in separate States for over a century, the people of Vidarbha and Maharashtra naturally could not inculcate the social and cultural homogeneity, but that is no reason why they should not live together henceforth. Some safeguards, however, could be provided to allay the fears in the minds of Vidarbhites, who consider themselves as minority in Maharashtra.

In this connection the question of Nagpur as capital comes in the forefront. Nagpur not only stands as most suitable place with cent. per cent. resources and conditions for being capital of Maharashtra State (If Bombay is not included in it), but the acceptance of Nagpur as capital of Maharashtra will go a long way to remove all the doubts and apprehensions in the minds of Vidarbhites. It is not in a way detrimental to the interests of the State. On the other hand, if Nagpur is not given the status of capital of Maharashtra, it will not only widen the already strained relations between the Vidarbhites and Maharashtrians, but will also require large amount on new construction etc., which money can be usefully spent on national reconstruction programmes. If status of city of Nagpur is reduced to that of a district headquarter, it will not only harm the city but such a huge city which has no industrial or commercial importance will be a liability for any State headquarter.

I, therefore, support the decision of the Congress Working Committee—formation of three States, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay City, but request that Nagpur should be made the capital of the proposed Maharashtra State.

Shri S. G. Parikh (Mehsana East): When the Report was first published, I found that Bombay State is to remain a bilingual State. It was a gratifying news to me. But subsequent events showed that the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee is not accepting the S.R.C. Report as regards bilingual Bombay State. The B.P.C.C. and G.P.C.C. both hailed the Report and they showed the willingness to work in a bilingual State. In spite of Gujarat being in a minority to the extent of 43 against 57 still the G.P.C.C. showed its willingness to abide by the decision of the S.R.C.

The city of Bombay stands on a different footing. It is a cosmopolitan city, where the Maharashtrian population is to the extent of 44 per cent. Its importance is on an all India one, being the major port in the country and an industrial and financial centre of the whole of India. So it does

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not belong to any unilingual State, but it belongs to India as a whole. Prime Minister recently stated in his speech at Hyderabad that Bombay City, being a cosmopolitan city, enjoys a unique position not only in India but in the world and as such it is a property of the nation and he will not tolerate it to go or merge in any unilingual State.

The Congress Working Committee had also accepted the S.R.C. Report in regard to Bombay State. But when they found that Maharastra P.C.C. is not agreeable they made the offer to the M.P.C.C. at their request to accept Samyukta Maharashtra without Bombay City forming three States, namely, Samyukta Maharashtra with Vidarbha and without Bombay City, Gujarat and the City of Bombay. If the above proposition is not agreeable to the parties concerned, I am of the opinion that the second alternative as suggested by the Congress High Command would be the next best. In no circumstances Bombay should be part and parcel of the unilingual Maharashtra State. I, therefore, commend that this House should accept the proposition enunciated by the Congress Working Committee.

As regards Punjab State, my views are that the new Punjab State should be formed of three States, namely, Punjab, PEPSU, and Himachal Pradesh. In no circumstances Himachal Pradesh should be separated and made into a separate State. As a matter of fact the language and culture of the whole area is practically the same and as such it should be merged into one State. On all other aspects I fully agree with the proposition of the Congress High Command and as such this House should implement the same.

Lastly, I welcome the suggestion of the Prime Minister that India should be divided into five zones and the States comprising those respective zones should form inter-State Advisory Councils. I believe, if this is implemented the unity of India will be maintained and the country as a whole will be benefited. I, therefore, feel that the Government should incorporate this view in the Constitution Bill, which is likely to come before the House in near future. This idea should be given constitutional status, otherwise it would be merely an Advisory Council without any powers. As a matter of fact zonal, economic and financial policies should be decided by such Councils and for that purpose necessary amendments should be made in the Constitution. If it is found that this is a workable arrangement in course of time the States should be abolished and these zones should have the full powers of State Governments. I personally highly commend this idea.

Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur): The S.R.C. Report speaks about the repudiation of the Homeland concept. This is a very sound advice but how did the concept arise and who is responsible for it? It is the State Governments that are responsible for this. If the step-mother treats a step child properly, the child does not think of his mother. If the States treat the minorities properly, the minorities would not turn their attention elsewhere. When the State treats them badly they naturally turn to the State to which they originally belonged. Every State in India governed by Congress Ministers is looking upon liguistic minorities as step children. I do not blame one State in particular. When on 7th February 1954 a meeting was arganised by the Oriyas at Sareikela, the Bihar Government brought *goondas* by lorries from Jamshedpur, who assaulted the people in the meeting, broke the head of the Maharajah of Kalahandi, who was speaking and assaulted the Maharajah of Patna. An enquiry was pressed but Sri Krishna Sinha made a statement exonerating the Government of Bihar and throwing the blame on others. Naturally the people have to believe. The report published by the non-official committee appointed for the purpose contains photos of the part taken by the State Police, which is black indeed. On the other hand the Orissa Government turned down the request made by

Andhras for an enquiry into the communal disturbances at Parlakimedi and Berhampore. I would ask every Government to cast off the beam in its eye before I can point the mote in its brother's eye and ask them to do unto others as it would be done by. There is an appeal case before the Cuttack High Court. Accused was sentenced by a magistrate for contempt of court on asking the magistrate to explain the charge against him in his own language as he did not know the State language. In 1949 the Telugu language was abolished in Berhampore schools. The Andhras were refused a representation to the authorities for this. A protest day was observed and there was lathi-charge and use of tear gas. Names of 3999 Telugu voters were removed from the voters list. Can this be done without the connivance of high officers? The high officers are instructed by the Ministers to do such nasty things. A person who carries on a trade is not allowed to do so unless he shows that he is a resident of that State for 12 years. A motor driver cannot get a driving licence, if he belongs to a minority community. An electrician will not be given a licence till he has passed an examination in which only those, who give a declaration that they are residents for 12 years, can appear. An advocate and a Doctor can exercise their profession but not an artisan as the former do not require any licence from the State. Even leaders of first rank cannot safely go to another State and hold a meeting. Sri B. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, now Governor of M.P. was pelted with stones in 1948 when he went to Berhampore as guest of Sri Biswanath Das, President P.C.C. who afterwards became Chief Minister of Orissa. Every State is suppressing the minority languages, defying the instructions of the Central Government. A public prosecutor resigned his post to contest election as M.P. Applications were called for to fill up the place and the post was not filled up for 9 months. The defeated candidate who resigned his job was reappointed by calling fresh applications on the plea that the file was lost. All this is done to avoid an Andhra as public prosecutor. Can any man have confidence in such a Government or such a minister who stoops to such meanness? I do not like to quote more instances. Hence no State Government can be trusted for doing justice to minorities. Statutory safeguards should be provided and enforced by a machinery outside the control of the State Government. The District Officers in the Bilingual districts should not belong to the majority community but should be from outside. S.R.C. has suggested recruitment of 50 per cent. from outside. I would even urge that the I.A.S. personnel should belong to a different State as they can infuse confidence in the people. The Englishman was able to hold the scale even because he did not belong to any language group in India. In my own district which is bilingual the minorities were satisfied when the District Collector and Police Superintendent were men from different State. Even the members of the Public Service Commission should be from a different State. Whenever there is a communal rioting an enquiry should be held by the Central Government. The State should not be trusted. It has forfeited the confidence of the minorities. As linguistic factor is accepted as the major factor for re-organisation, boundary should be set right by taking the Taluk and village as the unit and narrowing down the communal area so that large minorities should not exist and give rise to trouble. It is inevitable that minorities do exist and safeguards should be devised for the unavoidable minorities.

In the re-organisation of States, not mere geographical contiguity is enough but the boundary line should not be indented as far as possible. It means not only pockets should be eliminated but gulfs and promonotories should be avoided paying attention to linguistic factor. As an example, Madakasira Taluk or a portion having Kannada majority should go to Mysore and Pavagada given to Andhra. The Allampur and Gadwal Taluks of Raichur District should go to Andhra and similarly Maharata and Kannada Areas of Bidar should go to Mysore

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and Maharastra. These anomalies arose as the S.R.C. took the district as unit. But below district level the S.R.C. laid down mutual agreement by the concerned States. Hyderabad is split up. Where is the other State to come to mutual agreement? So, that principle does not hold good here. Every State has got land hunger and is making demands on other States. There should be appointed as many boundary commissions as are necessary to set right the rival claims of one state over another. Andhra is claiming Parlakimedi which has a large Telugu People. It is also claiming the whole of Koraput District but the claim cannot be supported except to a bit here and there such as Malakanagiri, Narayanapatnam, portions of Gunupur; and Orissa on the other hand has claim over Sujankota abutting Malaganagiri.

Then administrative convenience is ignored in some cases. Why not the Jhansi District be merged in M.P. instead of allowing it to stand as an obstacle from one portion of M.P. into another. Then Bastar District is too far away from Bhopal or Jubbulpore. Konta in Bastar is 300 miles to Raipur, the nearest Railway Station, by road and 120 miles of this road is fair weather road. The same difficulty occurs if it is joined to Orissa. So Bastar which is a hernia for M.P. should be thrown into Andhra. It has no Hindi population.

Last of all I come to Bellary and Sareikela and Kharaswan. The dispute about Bellary would not have arisen if the Andhra State was not formed two years ago but had come now. It was given to Mysore as Madras did not like to retain it. Mysore is now claiming it as if it was part of Mysore for hundreds of years and some are saying that Mysore without Bellary is like a temple without an idol. Mysore was without an idol for hundreds of years and why is it anxious for an idol now? Let Mysore worship Nirguna Brahma and discard the unwanted idol and throw it at the head of Andhras.

Similarly Sareikela and Khraswan would never have been placed under Bihar administration six years ago if Mayurbhanj had integrated with Orissa then. Why should Orissa pay a penalty for the non merger of Mayurbhanj in 1948? These two States are Orissa States. They are inhabited by Oriyas and Hos, but there are no Hindi speaking people at all. The kith and kin of Hos in this portion are in Orissa. Dr. Katju transferred these States to Bihar due to the then administrative convenience. On this ground alone the two States with the Sadar Sub Division of Singhbhum should be transferred or re-transferred to Orissa.

श्री महोदय (नीमाड़) : देश में राज्य पुनः संगठन आयोग की सिफारिशों का भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से स्वागत हुआ है । कुछ लोगों ने उन्हें उचित बताया है कुछ ने उन की आलोचना की है । मध्य भारत के कार्यकर्ताओं आदि के जो विचार प्रकट हुए हैं उन में से बहुत बड़े हिस्से ने अपनी यह राय प्रकट की है कि मध्य भारत को नये मध्य प्रदेश में विलीन नहीं करना चाहिए । सीमा सम्बन्धी कुछ मामूली आवश्यक हेर फेर भले ही कर दिये जावें किन्तु मध्य भारत को एक स्वतंत्र राज्य ही बना रहने दिया जाय । अपनी इस राय के पक्ष में हर कार्यकर्ता ने अपनी अलग अलग दलील दी है । संक्षेप में इन का सार यही है कि मध्य भारत का शासन अब स्थिरता को प्राप्त हो गया है । वह प्रगति भी कर रहा है । और उस का बजट घाटे का बजट नहीं है । तहां जिन अन्य तीन राज्यों के साथ उसे मिलाया जा रहा है उन के शासन घाटा उठाकर चलाये जा रहे हैं । फिर इन राज्यों का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आदिवासियों से बसा हुआ है जिस के कारण वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ तथा अविकसित है । ऐसी सूरत में अगर मध्य भारत को उन के साथ जोड़ दिया गया तो उस की प्रगति तेजी से नहीं हो सकेगी । बल्कि वह उल्टे कुछ पिछड़ जायगा । वगैरा । मेरी भी राय मध्य भारत को अलग रखने के पक्ष में रही है । परन्तु

मेरी मुख्य दलील यह रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल और विन्ध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति में और मध्य भारत की स्थिति में एक खास अंतर है। यह कि मध्य प्रदेश का मराठी भाषी हिस्सा अलग जा रहा है इसलिए उसे अपने शेष हिस्से को सुव्यवस्थित करना भाग है। इसी प्रकार भोपाल और विन्ध्यप्रदेश ग श्रेणी के और छोटे राज्य होने के कारण उन को भी कहीं पास पड़ौस के राज्य में मिला देना जरूरी हो गया है। मध्य भारत इस श्रेणी में नहीं आता। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने प्रायः ऐसे ही आकार प्रकार के कुछ पुराने और नये राज्यों की सिफारिश की है। अगर इतने छोटे पुराने (बंगाल जैसे) राज्यों को रहने दिया जाता है—यही नहीं बल्कि हैदराबाद, विदर्भ, केरल जैसे नये राज्य बनाने की सिफारिश भी की जाती है, तो मध्य भारत को एक अलग राज्य बना रहने देने में क्या हानि है ? हमें उस के पृथक अस्तित्व का इतना मोह नहीं है। बल्कि इस बात पर विचार होता है कि देश के एक हिस्से का गाढ़ा जब अच्छी तरह शांति से चल रहा है तब उसे नाहक हम क्यों छेड़ें ! इस से उस की प्रगति में रुकावट ही आवेगी। उसकी प्रगति के प्रवाह को अगर छेड़ा न जाया तो वह शान्ति के साथ काफी आगे बढ़ सकता है। और साथ ही देश के अन्य हिस्सों की मदद भी कर सकता है। अगर यह प्रश्न विचारणीय नहीं है तो मुझे मध्य भारत के विलीनीकरण से कोई दुख नहीं है। मुझे भय है कि एकीकरण की इस नई विधि में हमारा बहुत सा कीमती समय चला जायगा। अतः इस का प्रयोग हम वहीं करें जहां यह अनिवार्य हो। मेरी नम्र राय में शेष मध्य प्रदेश, विन्ध्य और भोपाल के लिए यह जिस प्रकार अनिवार्य है वैसे मध्य भारत के लिए नहीं। परन्तु मध्य भारत को अलग रखने के पक्ष में जिन्होंने राय दी है उन का इस में कोई ऐसा आग्रह नहीं है जिस में किसी प्रकार भी कटुता हो। संसद् और शासन के सामने यह पक्ष भी आ जाना चाहिए यही उन का उद्देश्य है। इस के बाद जो निर्णय होगा उसे वे प्रसन्नता पूर्वक स्वीकार करेंगे।

नये मध्य प्रदेश की विशालता और साधन प्रचुरता की दृष्टि से विचार करें तो निःसन्देह वह एक महान राज्य बनेगा। किन्तु इस के लिए केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय शासनों को वर्षों लगातार एकाग्रता के साथ प्रयत्न करना होगा। यह ख्याल करना गलत होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, भोपाल अथवा विन्ध्य में जो कमियां या दोष थे वे नये मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं रहेंगे। यह एकदम अस्वाभाविक होगा। परन्तु साथ ही यह भी क्या कम प्रसन्नता की बात है कि वहां इन सब के गुणों का भी सन्निपात हो जावेगा और विशेष लाभ यह होगा कि अच्छाइयों की तरफ बढ़ने के लिए हम को एक नया अवसर तथा अनुकूल वातावरण मिलेगा। हम परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करें कि वह हम सब को अपनी दुर्बलताओं पर विजय पाने का और इस विशाल प्रान्त की जनता की सेवा में अपनी सारी शक्ति लगा देने की प्रेरणा तथा बल दे।

नये राज्य के निर्माण के साथ प्रजाधानी का भी सवाल पैदा होता ही है। इस का समय पर निर्णय नहीं होने के कारण मध्य भारत में जो असुविधायें और कष्ट उठाने पड़े उन की पुनरावृत्ति नये प्रदेश में नहीं होगी यह आश्वासन भोपाल नगर के पक्ष में निर्णय हो जाने से मिल रहा है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है।

भोपाल एक छोटा सा नगर है। सारे प्रदेश की प्रजाधानी के दफ्तरों के लिए जितने भवन निवास-व्यवस्था चाहिए उतनी वहां नहीं है। सैकड़ों नये मकानात बनाने होंगे। क्या हम यह आशा करें कि इन के बनाने में सादगी तथा कम खर्ची का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जायगा ?

[श्री बहोदय]

शासन का केन्द्र भोपाल को बना देने के बाद दूसरे नगरों का भी प्रश्न स्वभावतः उठता है। उन का महत्त्व घटने न पावे तथा वहां बेकारी न बढ़ने पावे इस का ध्यान रखना परम आवश्यक है। इन नगरों में प्रान्तीय अथवा केन्द्रीय शासन के कुछ दफ्तर रक्खे जा सकते हैं। जहां संभव हो नये उद्योग भी खोले जा सकते हैं। नये राज्य के निर्माता इस का ध्यान जरूर रक्खेंगे ऐसी आशा है। और इस प्रश्न का निर्णय शासन केन्द्र का निर्णय करते समय उस के साथ साथ ही कर दिया जाय। किसी आगे की तारीख या प्रसंग पर इस निर्णय को धकेलना उचित नहीं होगा।

मध्य भारत से बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखने वाला एक और प्रश्न है। शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था का। मध्य भारत के उत्तरी हिस्सों में खास कर यह प्रश्न बहुत जटिल बना हुआ है। इसे सुलझाना परम आवश्यक है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि नये राज्य के निर्माण की गड़बड़ी में यह प्रश्न आंखों से ओझल हो जावे और उपद्रव बने रहें या बढ़ जावें। नये मध्य प्रदेश के शासन की योग्यता की यह पहली कसौटी होगी। दूसरी कसौटी होगी बेकारी को मिटाना। नये राज्य के अन्दर जहां जहां भी बेकारी और दरिद्रता हो उसे मिटाने में शासन को प्राणपण से लग जाना है।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की रिपोर्ट जब से प्रकाशित हुई है देश में एक बहुत बड़ा मन्थन पैदा हो गया है। चाहा यह गया था कि राज्यों के पुनर्निर्माण का आधार भाषाएं नहीं हों। परन्तु सिफारिशों का परिणाम भाषावार राज्यों के निर्माण में ही हुआ है। और जहां कुछ कमी रह गई वहां स्थानीय आन्दोलन उस की पूर्ति में लग गये हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि इस समय देश में इतना भेद फैल रहा है कि लोगों की आशंका होने लग गई है कि इस का बुरा असर हमारे राष्ट्र की एकता शक्ति पर तो नहीं पड़े। किन्तु मुझे निश्चय है कि यह भेद और शोर एक तात्कालिक वस्तु है। इस से हमें चिन्तित नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक को अपने देश पर अटूट प्रेम है। और वह उस की भलाई तथा रक्षा के लिए इन छोटे छोटे प्रश्नों से अपने आप को ऊपर उठाने की क्षमता जरूर रखता है। राज्यों का पुनर्निर्माण हो जाने पर हम देखेंगे कि सारे राज्यों के नागरिक देश की विविध विकास योजनाओं को पूरी करने में तन मन से लग जावेंगे और इस देश को एक समृद्धिवान तथा सामर्थ्यशाली राष्ट्र बना देंगे।

Shri R. C. Sen (Kotah Bundi): I humbly beg to state that the formation of new provinces on linguistic basis would inevitably result in the Balkanisation of the country, and the consequences of such a state of affairs could only be imagined If unity of India is our principal aim, then all actions, however remote, leading to any disintegration should be avoided. We should not forget the past chapter of Indian History that foreign domination was only possible because of a disunited country.

As a member from Rajasthan, and having closely watched the happenings there during the last fifty years, I can say with some confidence and conviction that people in Rajasthan today feel more united and proud of belonging to India than they did during the State's period, when every State considered a world unto itself. I fear that formation of states on linguistic basis would result in breaking up the unity of the country, which has been built up since 1947.

I would suggest that for the greater good of the country there should be

no states at all. If the country is too big to be administered by the Centre, then I whole heartedly support the suggestion made by the Prime Minister in the House today about having five or six zonal states.

If, however, things take the shape of formation of states as proposed by S.R.C. Report with modifications and in case Madhya Bharat is made to disappear altogether, then I would suggest that that portion of Madhya Bharat which would be irrigated by the Chambal scheme called the Kotah Barage, should be annexed to Rajasthan for the purpose of greater administrative convenience and efficiency.

Shri Kirolikar (Durg): Before I begin my speech I would like to congratulate the members of the S.R.C. for the efforts they made in preparing the report and for giving their honest and sincere recommendations. Though we may differ with some of the recommendations they made, we have no doubt about their sincerity of purpose.

The recommendations about the provinces of Bombay and Punjab had been subjected to strong criticism while other recommendations with slight changes are being welcomed. As far as the proposed Bombay State is concerned, as it has not been met with sufficient measure of agreement, the Bombay Assembly has moved a resolution for the formation of three States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bombay. Even this proposal has not been met with approval. The Maharashtra P.C.C. and Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad are very keen in having Samyukta Maharashtra with Vidarbha and Bombay. They are strongly opposed to the separation of Bombay from Maharashtra. Men like Shri S. K. Patil and Shri Biyani had agreed to Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay in 1947. The S.R.C. Report has not favoured the idea of separate Bombay State. The natural links of the city with its hinterland in Maharashtra are admitted. Besides the whole of Maharashtra is a contiguos to Bombay that practically people from every village depends for their livelihood on Bombay. The masses are very poor and they have to go to Bombay for earning their livelihood, so if Bombay is separated from Maharashtra it will have a very sad psychological effect on the poor masses of Maharashtra. In my opinion, therefore, Bombay should not be separated from Maharashtra. The merchant community need not be nervous at all. On the other hand they should welcome this.

As for Vidarbha, it consists of two parts. One is Berar which consists of four districts namely Amraoti, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana. Berar was formerly part of Hyderabad State. In 1903 it was leased to British Government and was then joined with Madhya Pradesh. The Land and Tenancy Laws in Berar are different from those of Nagpur District. It is these Berar districts which started the agitation of separate State of Vidarbha.

The four Marathi Districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda formed Gondwana State with Hindi Districts of Chhattisgarh and ruled by Gond Raja. Subsequently Bhonslas ruled this territory. The land and tenancy laws of these districts are similar to those in Hindi Districts. The Hindi Districts and these four Marathi Districts have been living together for more than hundred years. In fact most of Marathi speaking people have shifted to Hindi districts and made them so to say homeland from generations. They have come together and their culture has in a way become one. Difference in language has in no way affected their relations. Language is not the only principle for reorganising States. I am, therefore, of opinion that the four districts of Berar namely Amraoti, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana be joined with Maharashtra and the other Marathi districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda should remain in Madhya Pradesh.

I welcome the formation of proposed Madhya Pradesh which will include Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and 14 Hindi Districts of old

[Shri Kirolikar]

Madhya Pradesh. The four Marathi speaking districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha should also form part of this proposed Madhya Pradesh. When these Marathi districts are included in the proposed Madhya Pradesh the capital of this state will be Nagpur. Controversy of capital of this State will naturally be dropped as everybody will like to have Nagpur as the capital.

As for the proposed capital of new Madhya Pradesh State I would agree with the recommendation of the S.R.C. Report that it should be Jubbalpur because it will be a central place. If Bhopal is made capital, it will be most inconvenient to the people of Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sirjuga, Baster and Drug. They will have to travel a distance of about five to six hundred miles to reach Bhopal and they will have to change trains at Bilaspur, Katni, Jubbalpur and Itarsi. It appears this inconvenience has not been taken into consideration when the decision to locate capital at Bhopal was taken by the Congress Working Committee.

सेठ अचल सिंह (ज़िला आगरा पश्चिम) : भारतवर्ष की सभ्यता व संस्कृति आज हजारों वर्ष पुरानी है । २५०० वर्ष के तो प्रमाण व शिलालेख आदि उपलब्ध हैं। २५०० वर्ष पूर्व इस पुण्य भूमि में भगवान महावीर और बुद्ध थे । जिन्होंने संसार को अहिंसा, प्रेम का संदेश दिया । उनके बाद अशोक हुये जिन्होंने न सिर्फ भारत में पर भारत के बाहर तक अपना विशाल राज्य स्थापित किया । मुस्लिम व मुगल राज्य ११ से ले कर करीब १८०० सदी तक रहा । इससे कुछ पूर्व से पुर्तगाल, फ्रान्स और अंग्रेज ने अपना राज स्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया । पर आखिर में अंग्रेजों का राज्य कायम रहा और उनकी जड़ सन् १८०० के शुरू से मजबूत होने लगी । प्रथम मद्रास प्रेसीडेन्सी, बाद में बम्बई प्रसीडेन्सी व बंगाल प्रेसीडेन्सीं बनी । १८३३ के चारटर एक्ट के अनुसार जब बंगाल प्रेसीडेन्सी बहुत बड़ी हो गयी उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा अलग कर आगरा प्रेसीडेन्सी कायम की । १८३६ में नार्थ वेस्ट प्राविन्स को लेफ्टिनेण्ट गवर्नर के मातहत किया । १८४९ में पंजाब सूबे की स्थापना की और १९०१ में नार्थ वेस्ट फ्रन्टियर सूबे को एक चीफ कमिश्नर के मातहत कर दिया । १८७७ में अवध को नार्थ वेस्ट प्राविन्स में शामिल कर दिया । १८६१ में सेंट्रल प्राविन्स बन गया । १८७४ में आसाम को चीफ कमिश्नर सूबा बना दिया। नार्थ वेस्ट प्राविन्स एण्ड अवध का नाम यूनाइटेड प्राविन्स आफ आगरा एण्ड अवध रख दिया ।

इस प्रकार अंग्रेजों ने हुकूमत का खर्चा कम करने, और रक्षा के विचार से भारतवर्ष का सूबों में बंटवारा किया था । १९०५ में लार्ड कर्जन ने बंगाल का बंटवारा किया । एक सूबा ईस्ट बंगाल और आसाम का और दूसरा बंगाल का जिसमें पच्छिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा और छोटा नागपुर शामिल किया । जिसके परिणाम में एक बड़ा आन्दोलन हुआ जिसके फलस्वरूप छः वर्ष बाद यानी १९११ में आसाम को एक चीफ कमिश्नर सूबा, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी बंगाल को शामिल करके बंगाल सूबा और बिहार, उड़ीसा और छोटे नागपुर का बिहार-उड़ीसा प्रान्त बना दिया ।

इंडियन कान्स्टीट्यूशनल रिफार्म कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की कि भारत का पुनर्गठन होना आवश्यक है, पर बंगाल के झगड़ों को देख कर अंग्रेजों की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी पर १९३० में इंडियन स्टेटियुरी कमीशन ने कुछ सूबों के बारे में फिर सिफारिश की उसके फलस्वरूप १९३६ में उड़ीसा प्रान्त बनाया गया ।

१९०५ में जब अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल का बंटवारा किया उस समय कांग्रेस ने आवाज उठाई कि भाषावार प्रान्त बनने चाहियें । उसका समर्थन समय समय पर कांग्रेस करती रही । यानी १९२० में, १९२८ औल पार्टी कान्फरेन्स, १९३७ में कलकत्ता कांग्रेस अधिवेशन ने, १९३८ में वर्घा वरकिंग कमेटी ने, १९४७ नवम्बर बंटवारे के बाद दर कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ । उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट १९४८ दिसम्बर में दी और जयपुर कांग्रेस ने जे० बी० पी० कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की कि भाषावार प्रान्त बनने चाहियें पर शर्त यह रखी कि रक्षा, एकता, आर्थिक स्थिति का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुये कार्य होना चाहिये ।

भारत के पुनःगठन का प्रश्न एक बड़ा अहम और पेचीदा सवाल है । यह बजाय गठन के विगठन कर सकता है इसलिये बड़ी सावधानी और विचार पूर्वक काम लेना चाहिये।

१९५३ हैदराबाद १९५४ में कल्याणी अधिवेशन में इसी बात को फिर से दोहराया गया । इन सब बातों के फलस्वरूप १० अगस्त १९५३ की लोक सभा में एक बिल पेश हुआ कि आन्ध्र की एक स्टेट कायम की जाय । १ अक्टूबर १९५३ को आंध्र की स्टेट बनी । २९ दिसम्बर १९५३ को होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक तीन महानुभावों का कमीशन मुकर्रर किया । कमीशन में तीन बड़े योग्य अनुभवी पुरुष रखे गये उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट ३० सितम्बर, सन् १९५५ को दी । उस पर समस्त विधान सभाओं, देश में और अब लोक-सभा में विचार विनिमय चल रहा है ।

मेरे विचारानुसार अभी इस प्रश्न को उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । विदेशी हुकूमत के समय यह मांग उचित थी अब जब कि हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया है उस समय भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने का प्रश्न जचता नहीं है । आजकल आने जाने के जरिये बहुत सरल व सुगम हो गये हैं । एक व्यक्ति देश के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक रेल द्वारा ७२ घण्टे में और हवाई जहाज द्वारा ८ घण्टे में पहुंच सकता है । साथ साथ हम भारतवासियों की सभ्यता व संस्कृति एक है । हम लोग सब अहिंसा, प्रेम, सत्य, बड़ों का आदर, अतिथि सत्कार में विश्वास करने वाले हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में हमको बड़े से बड़े यूनिट बनाने चाहियें जो स्वावलम्बी हों, रक्षा संगठन के ख्याल से मजबूत हों । अभी हमने सुना कि पाकिस्तान पच्छिमी पाकिस्तान के सारे प्रान्तों को खत्म करके एक बड़ा यूनिट बना रहा है । इस प्रकार हम भी अपने देश को आठ दस बड़े यूनिट में बांट सकते हैं ।

पर चूंकि यह पुनः संगठन का प्रश्न उठ चुका है और काफी हद तक हम आगे बढ़ चुके हैं और एस०आर०सी० ने बड़ी योग्यता और समझदारी से रिपोर्ट दी है । उसके अनुसार हमें उनकी सिफारिशों को मान लेना चाहिये । प्रत्येक प्रदेश चाहता है कि उनकी इच्छानुसार उनका प्रदेश बने । वह कैसे संभव हो सकता है । मैं तो मध्य भारत के अगुओं की प्रशंसा करूंगा कि उन्होंने स्वदेश प्रेम की भावना से अपने प्रदेश को समाप्त होना सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया । मुझे अकाली सिखों और महाराष्ट्रियनों की विचारधारा देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है । वे लोग बड़े बहादुर शिक्षित हैं । उनको विशाल दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये और सारे भारत को अपना देश समझना चाहिये । आजकल के समय में प्रान्तीयता, भाषावाद, जातिवाद कुछ शोभा नहीं देता । मैं इस विचार का हूं बगैर दिक्कत के जितना बड़ा प्रदेश बन सकता है बन जाना चाहिये । मैं अपने लोक सभा के सदस्यों और देशवासियों से अपील करूंगा कि उनको एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये और इधर से ध्यान हटा कर पंच और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने में लगाना चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो लोक

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

सभा का फैसला जो भविष्य में होगा उसे सारे देश और स्टेटों को सहर्ष स्वीकार करना चाहिये और अपने देश प्रेम का परिचय देना चाहिये ।

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): The question of Reorganisation of States in India has evoked great interest in India and outside. On the solution of this problem depends the solution of many problems. Though the report lacks universal and rational basis, we have to accept the same with suitable modifications without creating bitterness. Wise statemanship consists in not shelving this problem but in solving it once and for all with a view to better integration of India even during the time of the present leaders. Under the present context of things it is better to have bigger States in India than smaller States where administrations are more unstable and communal domination is more. Development programmes have suffered in smaller States. Minority Communities feel much better in bigger States. Power politics and vested interests have lesser chances of success in bigger States than in smaller States. Linguistic States have come to stay. The greatness of India consists in its organic unity in diversity. The development of regional language will certainly help the Hindi language for which we have all respect as an official language of the country. It must be recognised that the problem of reorganisation of States is more acute and keenly felt in South India. Delay is beset with great danger to the solidarity of India.

I want to say a few words about the State of Karnataka. S.R.C. has recognised the necessity for the formation of this State including Mysore not only in the interest of Mysore but also of other parts of Karnataka and of India in general. Gandhiji and Sardar Patel have all blessed this state of Karnataka. Pandit Nehru himself has admitted that there is not of much opposition in Mysore. The desire of the people of all Kannada areas have been expressed in unequivocal terms in many ways through Conferences and through resolutions in legislative Assemblies of Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Hydera bad. The Mysore Cabinet has also approved of the proposal of one Karnataka State. The Rajpramukh of Mysore will not stand in the way of the formation of one Karnataka State. Mysore State is known for its broadness of outlook and the slogan of "Mysore for Mysoreans" is engendered by only a few vested interests. The fear expressed by a few Mysoreans is unfounded. The Centre will always come to the rescue of backward areas wherever they may be situated. The opposition is of recent origin. The theory of two Karnataka States is neither possible nor desirable.

The States Reorganisation Commission has done great injustice to the people of Bellary, Sinigoppa, Hospet and Mallalpur taluks by retransfering them to Andhra. These were given to Mysore in 1953 by an act of Parliament after great deliberations on the various reports of Justice Misra and Justice Wanchoo, the Partition Com mittee report, Kelkar's award etc The S.R.C. has not given valid grounds for changing the decision once taken by Parliament. It is wrong to say that Andhras have vital interest in the waters of Tungabhadra. On the other hand the areas to be irrigated in Karnataka by this river is more than six lakhs while the area irrigated in Andhra is about two lakhs of acres. It is wrong to say that Mysore Government is not cooperating with the Tungabhadra Board. Shri Gokele the Chairman of the Board has admitted that the Board is working smoothly. The two Central bills are before Parliament and they will remove all disputes regarding the sharing of waters between Andhra and Karnataka States. The other two grounds adduced by the S.R.C. for giving Bellary to Andhra State are administrative convenience and economic links. These

factors are more in favour of Karnataka. It is very strange to see that they want to give the entire Kannada area to Andhra simply because the Tungabhadra Dam is important to Andhras. In this respect the report is one-sided and a lot of prejudice has entered in the minds of the members of the Commission due to no fault of the people of these areas. There is reason to believe that the pull of the Andhra leaders is more on the Commission. They are wrong in mixing up the question of Bellary with Kolar. Each must be decided on their own merits. Bellary should not be treated like a football be kicked from one side to other as and when we like.

Though I dislike the recent *satya graha* for retention of Bellary in Mysore, I clearly see the desire of the people when they go to jail in large numbers in a peaceful manner.

There are other border areas which have been left out from Karnataka. The Kannada areas in Alur, Adoni and Rayedurg Taluks will have to be demarcated and given to Karnataka as suggested by Misra's Award. The question of Madaksira as a complete enclave in Mysore which has 64% Kannada speaking population with administrative convenience with Mysore must be added to Karnatak. The integrity of Rayalaseema does not lie in retaining Madaksira in Andhra. Administrative convenience in the case of the Hosur Taluk and geographical contiguity and desire of the people in the case of Talawadi firka where more than 80% of the population are Kannada speaking people, should have enabled the S.R.C. to give them to Karnataka. The whole of the rural population in Nilgiri district are Kannada speaking people and hence deserves to be in Karnataka. Chandragiri river must be taken as the boundary line in Kasargod taluk between Kerala State and Karnataka. Akalkot and South Sholapur taluk including city of Sholapur have a big Kannada speaking population and hence must go to Karnatak. The case of Kannada taluks in Bidar District have been conceded by the Chief Minister of Hyderabad. In the end I say that this problem of States Reorganisation must be solved in a calm atmosphere.

Shrimati Maydeo (Poona South): All of my friends and hon. Members from Bombay have discussed this question in its various aspects. I would confine myself to two or three important points only. If we go through the S.R.C. report regarding Bombay and Vidarbha we come to the conclusion that some injustice has been done to Marathi speaking people. We will see that almost all the States proposed by S.R.C. are unilingual, the exceptions being Maharashtra, Punjab and Assam.

The composition of Assam after partition is such that it can never be a unilingual State. In Punjab the problem is not much of language but is of a communal character. Therefore the only exception made by the Commission is of Maharashtra,

The request of the Marathi speaking people to the S.R.C. was that they who were divided in three different States, namely, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, should be brought together to form one Marathi langauge province with Bombay as Capital. The Maharashtrians made many strong and convincing representations and the S.R.C. themselves admit that they were impressed by the cogency of their arguments. But how did they solve this problem? One will not understand why this was done. They brought eight districts from Hyderabad into Bombay that were majority Marathi speaking but they separated six lacs of Marathas from their brothers, by including majority Marathi districts in Karwar and Belgaum into Karnatak, and they also created a new very small State of Vidarbha with as small a population as only 76 lacs comprising of eight Marathi speaking districts from Madhya Pradesh. The remaining Marathi people were kept in the composite State of Bombay with the addition of Saurashtra and Kutch.

[Shrimati Maydeo]

This formation appears to be against the very principles laid down by the S.R.C. themselves, because on page 45 para. 159 S.R.C. Report, they have denounced the formation of composite States, saying that "a sense of loyalty to the State does not develop." A small State like Vidarbha is also not correct when they have abolished all Part C and Part B States. The creation of Vidarbha was responsible to create separatist tendencies among the Marathas. The Maharashtrians expressed their great dissatisfaction at this.

The Congress Working Committee felt that this dissatisfaction was genuine and therefore invited prominent Maharashtrians leaders, discussed with them the problem and placed before them an alternate proposal. This alternate proposal was the formula of three States. The two States of Maha Gujarat and Maharashtra with Vidarbha were welcome suggestions but the creation of Greater Bombay as a City State was totally unacceptable to Maharashtrians, as Bombay affected the life of Maharashtra most vitally.

One cannot understand why such a City State was formed which was even less in population than Vidarbha, and when the S.R.C. had advanced very strong arguments against its being a separate City State.

By this change of proposal, however, two things were clear. One is that Vidarbha really belonged to Maharashtra but was purposely kept separated under some pretext or the other and that both S.R.C. and the Working Committee did not want Bombay City to merge with Maharashtra. Why the S.R.C. and the Working Committee should thus be partial to Maharashtra was a puzzle indeed.

Bombay geographically lies in Maharashtra and has to depend upon Maharashtra for its electricity, water supply and further expansion. It was insisted by B.P.C.C. and G.P.C.C. that it should be kept separate. One feels from this that because Gujaratis could not claim Bombay, they could not entertain the idea that a prosperous and important city like Bombay should belong to Maharashtra, although it was a part and parcel of it. This attitude is really not good. They should realise that it is they who have reaped the benefits of Independence most. All the import export facilities, trade relaxations, financial help towards their enterprises have enriched them considerably and has given them better position as well as power in the country over their economically poor brethern. They might have invested some money in the mills and factories in Bombay at the beginning but have they not taken away hundred times more by way of profits?

They should not deprive their Maharashtrian brethern from their legitimate claim and keep them subdued and poor. Let me tell them with all friendliness, that they should brush aside this selfish thought as it will neither serve their country nor themselves. They should bear in mind that if they try to stretch too far it will break and create tremendous ill-effects. They should not be too much ambitious but should become broad minded, generous and just. Everyone can see that the apprehensions they are expressing are not real but only pretentions to gain their say. If they behave true to their inner instinct and come forward to accept the legitimate claims of Maharashtra on Bombay they will not only be praised on all sides of the country, but their position in Bombay will be most sound than it was ever.

I, therefore, once again appeal to the good elements in our Gujarati brothers and sisters and ask them to respect the human sentiments in Maharashtrians and to come forward, and in the most fitness of things allow Bombay its natural, logical and proper place which is Maharashtra.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav (Ambad): Though I may disagree with many of the recommendations of S.R. Commission, I feel it my duty to congratulate them for some of the good things they have done.

First good and appreciable aspect is that they have recommended the disintegration of Hyderabad State. I think this to be a very bold action on their part, without which the task of reorganization in the Deccan could have never been fulfilled.

Second good thing is that the Commission has abolished the present discrimination between Parts A and B States and has also done away with the Part C States. This is a very congenial step they have taken and is appreciated by all.

Third important thing which they did is that they have abolished altogether the superfluous institution of Rajpramukhs and by doing so have removed an eye-sore from the minds of our masses.

I, particularly coming from Marathwada area of Hyderabad State should also express my thanks to the Commission for joining all the five districts of Marathwada to the Bombay State and not dividing the area between Vidarbha and Bombay as was proposed by the sponsors of Maha Vidarbha. The age long unity of Marathwada is maintained by this good act of the Commission. However the commission is not justified in recommending the whole of Bidar and Adilabad districts to be joined to the residuary Telangana State of Hyderabad. As a matter of fact three Taluks—Nilanga, Ahmedpur and Udgir of Bidar district and three Taluks—Kinwat Rajura and Utnoor of Adilabad district are completely Marathi speaking while parts of other Taluks also in these districts speak Marathi. It is well and good that Hyderabad Government have provided facts and figures in this respect and have shown their readiness to join Marathi speaking area of these districts to Maharashtra State.

The recommendation of the Commission regarding formation of residuary State of Hyderabad *viz.* Telangana for the period of first five years and later on its merger with Andhra State is not based on sound principles. The Congress High Commands have recently expressed in favour of the immediate merger of Telangana with Andhra and from one Vishal Andhra State, which is a welcome measure.

Now coming to Samyukta Maharashtra, the Commission appears to have utterly failed to understand the problem. They have proposed Bombay as a bilingual State while fourteen out of sixteen States created by them are unilingual. Though the Commission went on denying vaguely the formation of States only on the basis of a language, but while doing so carved not a few but 14 States purely on the linguistic basis; but when the turn of Bombay came they invented the principle of "balanced approach". It is not at all shown by the Commission that if the 15th unilingual state of Maharashtra with Bombay as its natural capital would have been formed how this "balance of approach" would have been lost or how the security and unity of the country would have been endangered. The Commission has admitted that geographically the City of Bombay forms part of Maharashtra. They have praised Maharashtrians as brave and patriotic people and have also praised their great past. But in spite of all these virtues they are denied of their right to have Samyukta Maharashtra State. On the other hand separate small state of Vidarbha and the bilingual state of Bombay are thrown to their lot. This is nothing but great injustice done to them.

The question of Bombay city appears to have prejudiced the minds of the Commission. According to natural justice it is part and parcel of Maharashtra which nobody can deny. But it is designed not to be given to them because of the misapprehensions of some big capitalists. They appear to have turned the tables. They pretended and apprehended imaginary fears on one side and preached and propagated the so-called 'cosmopolitan' nature of the city on the other side. They also tried to impress upon the Commission that the commercial and

[Shri H. G. Vaishnav]

industrial importance of the city would be lost if the city becomes a capital of unilingual state of Maharashtra and thus succeeded in getting the bilingual state of Bombay—consisting of the whole of Gujerati speaking area and a part of Marathi speaking area. This appears to be a very strange recommendation. It is said that Bombay has a cosmopolitan character. I have not been able to understand what is meant by "cosmopolitan character". It is contended that if Bombay city were to become a part of Samyukta Maharashtra, the very next day the cosmopolitan character would disappear? Is it ever seriously contended by anybody that, if Bombay city were merged in Maharashtra, the next day all Gujeratis, Parsis, Christians, Jews etc. will give up their business and go elsewhere? It is well known to all that capital does not know linguistic bounds. It flows where the rate of profit is high.

Like Bombay every other big city in India is cosmopolitan but has it been separated from the concerned State? Should bilingual states be proposed regarding all the big cities like Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Delhi, Bangalore to maintain the so-called cosmopolitan character of the city? If the principle of bilingual state was a good one the Commission ought to have recommended at least half a dozen such States instead of recommending only Bombay of that type. Even if the Commission had desired to bring Gujeratis and Maharashtrians together in the Bombay State, they should have brought the whole of Marathi speaking area (without excluding Vidarbha) in that bilingual State just as the whole of Gujrati speaking area is brought in it. It would be quite unfair to divide Maharashtrians into two states so as to make the balance equal with all Gujerati speaking population coming together in one state. Double injustice is done by the Commission to Marathi speaking people by recommending separate State of Vidarbha and making Bombay a bilingual State. Capitalists and vested interested persons appear to have gained in either case. The voice of the masses is totally ignored in these recommendations. This being the case naturally the S.R.C. Report is resented throughout Maharashtra and Vidarbha.

Taking stock of this situation, the Congress High Command have felt the need of changing the S.R.C. formula regarding bilingual State of Bombay. They have proposed three State formula *viz*, Maharashtra State including Vidarbha, City State of Bombay and Maha Gujerat State. Maharashtrians are denied unfortunately their legitimate claim over Bombay in this proposal also because of which there is great frustration and disappointment all over Maharashtra.

I need not dwell upon discussing in details how the very object of creating the city state of Bombay will be frustrated. The present glory and importance of Bombay can never remain if it is separated from its hinterland and its future administration would be too difficult in the present democratic set up if nearly half of its Marathi population is kept continuously dissatisfied.

I therefore appeal to our great leaders and to all the hon. Members of this House to be compassionate to their Marathi brethren and consider dispassionately their legitimate demand of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay city as its capital.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): The S.R.C. report recommending the division of India for a better unity is calculated to promote the integration of the various provinces and states primarily on linguistic and secondily on other consideration so that there may be a consolidated national unity. The immediate reaction of the report was far from unity or national consideration. The voice of the people reacted, protest and dissatisfaction echoed from every nook and corner of India, creating a disintegrating confusion in most of the States with Lathi Charge, shooting,

smoking into poison gass, recalling the unhappy events in the freedom struggle in recent past.

To my mind the report is a sinister device in the name of unity to create disension between States and ill-will, jealousy and distrust in the hearts of the people. The report clearly indicates that it is not mainly linguistic. To some it creates new linguistic minorities *ad infinitism*. It is not based on any financial stability for it is not preceded by a financial commission's report. It is not based on any economic progress or finality for the Second Five Year Plan is only in view and the first is still in progress. It is said that the report was envisaged to check disruptionist tendencies in the States. The result of the report has created major disruptionist tendencies in the whole country. No State is satisfied with its present boundaries or the boundaries marked by the report. Every State want to exploit its neighbours as much as possible striking at the very root of unity.

Considering that aspect of the report regarding my state. I must frankly admit that the report has missed its aim of creating a Kerala Province whole and sound. It has ignored all historical traditions and geographical contiguity that has created the present economic and cultural unity and prosperity of the State amputating a beautiful state in its vital parts.

Already it is a deficit area with a teeming population. The newly envisaged area is a greater liability on the Government aggrivating the deficit nature. It has created ill feeling with its immediate neighbour, Madras which is looking with greedy eyes to grab at the flourishing taluks in the T. C. State. There is difference of opinions with regard to the people in the five taluks recommended to be added to Madras. As for Malabar it is reported that they are not anxious to enter into the newly suggested alliance with T. C. States. The T. C. Legislature have expressed its decided disapproval regarding S.R.C. Report. There is mischievous tendency in the S.R.C. Report to consolidate the north and disintegrate the south. The Northern States are to be widened and consolidated in the bigger States where as the Southern States are to be disintegrated into smaller units with exploiting neighbours glaring at each other. In the face of this fact I agree with the suggestion that a Dakshina Province with Madras, T. C. States and Coorg would be a better scheme to promote national unity, peace and well being. The Malayalee and Tamil cultures have the same basis as the two languages and are from the same basis as the two languages are from the same source, Sanskrit and are intelligible to each other.

I am not entering into the merits of each of the 16 States recommended by the S.R.C. report. The representation of the respective States in Parliament and in the local legislatures will speak for themselves still this much I can say that no State was ever satisfied with the recommendations. In the face of such dissatisfaction, confusion and disapproval why this report should ever be considered. The people of India irrespective of State, Province or language united under the same flag for freedom and hitherto nothing untoward had happened to disintegrate the country. Then why give any consideration to the S.R C. report. It should be expunged from the routine proceedings of the present administration. I must remind the Central authorities that they are poking their noses too much into the States and their peaceful administration.

Dr. Kamble (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am giving my views on the adjustments of the border areas pertaining to the Marathwada districts.

As one of the representatives of the three crores of the Marathi speakers, I should unequivably put on record that the people want one State of all the Marathi speaking population at present living in the three States of

[Dr. Kamble]

the present Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States. The city of Bombay lies in the heart of Maharashtra and naturally and rightfully belongs to Maharashtra. I would hope that our leadership would not lend ear to the imaginary phychological fears and apprehensions which are, in fact, born out of their financial interests.

To deny the inclusion of the city of Bombay in Maharashtra is to set at naught the aspirations of 30 million Maharashtrians for the whims of some interests of Bombay and the people of Gujerat who have forfeited any say on the question by having their own Maha Gujerat. The creation of the Bombay city State is full of dangers and will create rather innumerable problems than it would solve. Other cities also would come forth with a plea for separate State.

As I come from the Hyderabad State, I must also say that the formation of Vishalandhra is necessary immediately. The immediate formation of one State of all the Telugu-speaking people would spare the odds and tribulations, inherent in the postponement of the step for a period of five years. Immediate formation of Vishalandhra is, therefore, desirable and essential from all points of view.

I cannot but place on record the injustice done to Marathwada by the S.R.C. by their retaining the Bidar district in the residuary Hyderabad State. Bidar, being a trilingual district, it has Marathi speakers as the largest single minority group. Marathi speakers in Bidar are 39 per cent., Kannadigas, coming next with 28 per cent. If the District was not to be split up it should have been placed in Marathwada.

It is the unanimous demand of the people of Bidar district that the three linguistic groups should be joined to their respective regional groups. Marathi-speaking area should be attached to Marathwada.

The taluks of Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Udgir are purely unilingual Marathi areas with no sprinkling of Kannad-speakers. These taluks should be attached to Marathwada. This is accepted by the Kannadigas.

There are 81 villages (Bhalki and Hulsur revenue circles) with the majority of Marathi speakers and having contiguity with the Marathi speaking areas. Their population is about 75,000. They should be attached to Marathwada. In the Santpur taluk there are 82 villages (Aurad and Thorna revenue circles) having about 73,000 population. They should be joined with Marathwada as the people desire so.

In the Humnabad Taluk of Bidar district there are 31 villages (Ladwanti revenue circle) with an approximate population of 25,000. They should be linked with Marathwada.

In the Adilabad district, the taluks of Rajmura and Kinwat the Marathi speakers are 86 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively. The Telugu speakers are only 9 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively. These two taluks should, therefore, be joined with Marathwada or Vidarbha. The Telugu people also agree to this.

In the Adilabad taluk of Adilabad district, the Beia Revenue Circle should be attached to Maharashtra as it is a purely Marathi area. The Islapur revenue circle of the Boath taluk also is predominantly Marathi and should, therefore, be joined to Marathwada. The Wankadi and Ada revenue circles of the Asifabad taluk are purely Marathi and hence they should go with Marathwada. The Sirpur revenue circle of the Sirpur taluk having majority of Marathi speakers should be joined to Maharashtra.

Shri Ram Dhani Das (Gaya East—Reserved Sch. Castes): Some of our colleagues from West Bengal have made out a 'labourious' case in support of the demand for the transfer of certain border areas of Bihar to West Bengal. But, I much regret to have

to point out that, perhaps, due to their over enthusiasm for their case, they have made themselves responsible for statements which are wrong and misleading. I propose to discuss here some of these statements and place the facts before the House for information and çonsideration.

Our friend, Shri Barman, in the course of his speech delivered in this House, the other day, referred to a certain statement of Shri Rajagopalachari made in 1951 and tried to show, thereby, that Shri Rajajee had supported the demand of West Bengal. But a perusal of the official report of the debates in the Parliament of India held on Thursday the 23rd August, 1951 reveals that when Shri Barman moved a resolution standing in the name of Shri Basanta Kumar Das, demanding that 'steps should be taken to alter the boundaries of the State of West Bengal with a view to establishing contiguity between the detached parts of the State', Shri Rajagopalachari in the course of his remarks made in the capacity of the Home Minister of India, dealt with the problem relating to the Bihar-West Bengal boundary dispute, in considerable detail, and concluded as follows:—

"It is not a corridor problem as was eloquently and graphically put, bringing before us all the pictures of the corridor problems of Germany and Poland. It is a totally different thing. They want an administrative improvement in the matter of communications. It is really a question of communications and of bringing about a state of things whereby our general defence position and our administrative position may be improved. This is the real and legitimate aspect in which we should understand this Resolution. And from that point of view I must on behalf of Government be ready to tell the House that the Government will have to consider this, and must consider it very seriously and do all that is in their power. Let there be no mistakes. It is not a Bengal problem. Nor is it a Darjeeling problem. It is an Indian problem. The idea that Bihar is foreign territory and that Bengal has been divided into two parts without any connection whatsoever between them is a little exaggerated. After all Bihar is our own and no passports are necessarv for the Bengal people to go to Bihar. There is no visa necessary for people from the other side to come into Bengal. Trains are not examined for Biharis or for Bengalees when they move and the buses are not examined. The territory is ours and it was on this ground that the objection raised by Bengal to the original idea of partition was met that Bihar should not be looked upon as a foreign territory and therefore, the communication was in tact. But it can be argued that the communication is not efficient. Although there are highways, railways, rivers, bridges and ferries across, they are not sufficiently efficient and I think that it is the duty of the Government of India to consider this very seriously and indeed, if necessary, to take over the responsibility of this communication between north and south Bengal as one of its responsibilities, instead of giving money and watching its expenditure. In fact, Government will probably come to the conclusion that this is an All-India national affair and it must be taken in hand, but if we move in another direction and look upon Bihar as a stranger territory or Bengal as a stranger territory, it would not be the right thing to do."

These observations of Shri Rajajee made in the capacity of the Home Minister of India, are too clear and categorical to need any comment or elucidation. I can only add that what he uttered in 1951 is equally true in 1955 and, as such, I earnestly appeal to Shri Barman and our other colleagues from West Bengal to see the unmistakable force of reason behind the aforesaid remarks of our revered leader Shri Rajajee and not press the demand for the transfer of any part of Bihar to West Bengal on such untenable grounds. I may also remind Shri Barman that after hearing Shri Rajajee, on the said occasion, he had readily agreed to withdraw his motion stating that his only purpose was to

[Shri Ram Dhani Das]

inform the Government about the difficulties in communication and that was done. Shri Barman may also recall that, while seeking permission of the House to withdraw his motion, he had also said, "After all these things we can settle among ourselves". I think, what he suggested in 1951 is possible even today. I should like to make the same suggestion today, as already indicated by our friend Shri Syam Nandan Sahay, in the course of his speech delivered in this House on the 15th December, 1955 and I fervently hope that whatever difficulties the people of West Bengal are actually experiencing in matters of communications etc. will be quickly removed by means of joint effort of the two Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal, but no part of the territory of Bihar will be sought to be transferred to West Bengal against the wishes of the people of the areas concerned.

Shri N. T. Das (Monghyr Sadr.-*cum*-Jamui—Reserved Sch.—Castes): I have heard with great interest the observations made by a number of hon. Members of this House on the report of the State Reorganisation Commission and I am sorry to notice that the proposals formulated by the Commission have evoked sharp criticisms from various quarters. I, however, propose to confine my remarks to the claims put forth by the protagonists of the demand of West Bengal for the transfer of certain border areas of Bihar.

Our colleague Shri N. C. Chatterjee has, in my opinion made a rather sentimental appeal in support of the "expansionist policy" of West Bengal, on the plea that it was "a vivisected, partitioned, tragically divided" State which had "lost two-thirds of its territory". He also tried to rouse the emotions of the hon'ble members of the House in the name of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das as well as Jatindra Mohan, as also by saying that "Bengal is bleeding today". But, in a serious matter like the reorganisation of States, cheap sentiments can hardly be of any avail. We have to consider various aspects of this complicated problem, coolly and dispassionately, as suggested by our leader, Pandit Nehru.

Shri Chatterjee referred to a certain resolution of the Indian National Congress moved by Shri T. B. Sapru and adopted in 1911, which is said to have been supported by a joint statement of some eminent Bihar leaders, including the late Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, suggesting that certain portions of Bihar should be transferred to West Bengal, on the ground that they were Bengali-speaking. It is true that Shri T. B. Sapru moved a resolution at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, in 1911, requesting the Government 'to place all the Bengali-speaking districts under one and the same administration'. But he has also added that "I should be very slow in giving my personal opinion in any matter relating to the re-adjustment of a province with the geography of which I was not perfectly and personally familiar". He only supported the broad principle that in any scheme of redistribution of boundaries, Bengali-speaking areas should be placed under Bengal. It may also be pointed out that when the new province of Bihar and Orissa was separated from Bengal in 1912, that is, after the said resolution of the Calcutta Congress, Manbhum and other areas claimed by Bengal were placed under Bihar. Yet, no resolution was adopted, protesting against the decision at any subsequent session of the Congress. Moreover, when the Congress adopted the principle of linguistic provinces in 1920, and the Congress provinces were carved out accordingly, the areas now placed under Bihar, including Manbhum etc. formed parts of the Congress province of Bihar and no part of the border districts of Bihar claimed by West Bengal was included in the Congress province of Bengal.

As to the views expressed by Dr. Sachidananda Sinha and other Bihar leaders, I am sorry to have to state that none of the signatories of the said joint statement, alleged to have been published in the *Bengalee*

of Calcutta, is alive today and, as such, it is not possible to verify the correctness or otherwise of the statement in question. But we have unimpeachable evidence to show that Dr. Sinha held quite different views on this issue. He submitted a memorandum to the President of the Constituent Assembly in 1948, on this question, in the course of which he unequivocally stated that 'there is no area in Bihar which has a majority of Bengali-speakers'. He examined in detail the linguistic position of Manbhum, Dhalbhum, Purnea and the Santal Parganas and concluded that West Bengal had no claim whatsoever on any of those areas. In view of this, the joint statement alleged to have been published in 1912 are not to be relied upon.

As to the suggestion of Shri Chatterjee that West Bengal suffered due to the partition in 1947, I should like to point out that this suggestion is entirely wrong and contrary to facts, As a result of the partition, West Bengal got about 40 per cent. of the total area of undivided Bengal and 36 per cent. of its population. The density of population in undivided Bengal was 772 per sq. mile, which was reduced to 709 per sq. mile after the partition. Out of a revenue of Rs. 44 crores West Bengal got a revenue of Rs. 31 crores although it got a population of only 21.8 millions out of 60.8 millions. Thus, the *per capita* revenue of West Bengal was nearly doubled and West Bengal emerged from the partition as a stronger unit, economically and financially. No area of Bihar can, therefore, be transferred to West Bengal on this ground.

Shri K. P. Sinha (Patna Central): I want to deal with the claims of West Bengal over territories of Bihar. West Bengal claims that as a result of partition, it has been crippled and its economic and financial position has gone down. It also wants additional space on the ground of the rehabilitation of refugees. It particularly claims a portion of the District of Purnea for a link between north and south Bengal. The SRC has recommended a part of Kishangunj Sub-division and the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum minus Chas Thana to West Bengal. The part of Kishangunj Sub-division has been proposed to be transferred to West Bengal in order to provide a link between north and south Bengal. The Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum has been recommended for transfer to West Bengal on the ground that West Bengal needs the river Kasai for irrigation-*cum*-flood control measures. I show below how the claims of West Bengal are untenable and how the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission for transfer of a part of Kishangunj Sub-division and the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum are wholly wrong.

After partition, West Bengal got two-thirds of revenue of undivided Bengal and about one-third of the population. Undivided Bengal had a revenue of Rs. 44 crores and a population of about 60 millions. After partition, West Bengal got a revenue of 31 crores and a population of about 21 millions. *Per capita* revenue of West Bengal was thus doubled as a result of partition. West Bengal got all the industrial areas and 99 per cent. of electrical energy generated in undivided Bengal.

It will, thus, be seen that partition did not adversely affect West Bengal.

As regards the economy and finances of West Bengal, the position in brief is this. West Bengal has 0 8 acre of land per agriculturist and Bihar has only 0.6 acre. 86 per cent. of the population in Bihar depend on agriculture. The figure for West Bengal is only 57 per cent. Only about 4 per cent. of the population in Bihar is engaged in industries. The figure for West Bengal is about 15 per cent. 22 per cent. of the population in Bihar are landless labour, the figure for West Bengal is only 12 per cent. *Per capita* revenue of Bihar is only about Rs. 8 and for West Bengal it is Rs. 25. 12 per cent. of the people in Bihar are literate. For West Bengal the figure is 24 per cent.

The facts and figures given above show that economic and financial

[Shri K. P. Sinha]

position of West Bengal is superior and far better than that of Bihar.

So far as the question of rehabilitation of refugees is concerned, the Commission has said that there is no space for the resettlement of refugees in Purnea. The position is the same in Manbhum where an agriculturist has only 0.60 acre of land while an agriculturist in the bordering districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore has 0.82, 0.74 and 0.79 acre of land. Therefore, more land is available in the bordering districts of West Bengal than in Manbhum. Shri Megh Nath Saha, President of the East Bengal Refugees' Association has publicly declared that there is enough land available in Bengal, and there is no scope in Bihar for the settlement of refugees.

The national highways connect South Bengal with North Bengal. They are under the control of the Central Government and no State Government can interfere with the movements of goods and traffic on them. The corridor theory is repugnant to Indian nationalism. About 97 per cent. of the population in Kishangunj are Hindi or Urdu speaking and only 3 per cent. are Bengali speaking. The people of Kishangunj Sub-division have social, economic and cultural ties with the people of the rest of Purnea and Bihar. The entire population is bitterly opposed to the transfer of a part of Kishangunj. About 1,500 persons have offered satyagrah on the issue of the transfer of a part of Kishangunj Sub-division to West Bengal and courted arrest and imprisonment. Lacs of people of the Kishangunj Sub-division opposed the transfer of any part of Purnea District to West Bengal on the 4th December, 1954, when there was a Political Conference at Kishangunj and on the 4th November, 1955 at Patna when there was a Muslim Conference there. It will, thus, be seen that there is no justification for the transfer of any part of Kishangunj Sub-division to West Bengal. The Central Government should respect the wishes of the people who do not want to go to West Bengal.

As regards the question of transfer of the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum to West Bengal is concerned, it may be mentioned that the people of this Sub-division are dead opposed on this issue. After the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission were known the people of this area have held thousand of meetings and passed resolutions condemning them. They have offered satyagrah on this issue and courted imprisonment in over thousand cases. It is necessary that the Central Government should respect their wishes and reject the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. The Commission has held that arguments of the Government of Bihar against the proposal of transfer of this Sub-division to West Bengal are well balanced. It has, however, held that in order to enable West Bengal to execute its irrigation-*cum*-flood control measures on the river Kasai, the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum should go to West Bengal. The Commission has also held that this river is of no real importance to Bihar. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Bihar has got a Project on this river to be executed during the Second Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 5½ crores. This scheme will provide irrigation to about 3 lac acres of land. The Bihar scheme will also help the Bengal scheme on this issue in its lower region. It is, thus, wholly wrong that the river is of no importance to Bihar. It is also clear that for the execution of the Project of West Bengal, there is no necessity of the transfer of the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum to that State.

The transfer of the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum will dislocate communications between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, between Dhanbad and Ranchi and between Muri and Jamshedpur. This transfer will also tag to West Bengal Dimna Nala which is in the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum and it supplies water to

Jamshedpur. It will, thus, be seen that the transfer of the Sadar Subdivision of Manbhum to West Bengal is thoroughly unjustified.

I have now dealt with the claims of West Bengal over other areas of Bihar and the claims of Orissa over the District of Singhbhum as the Commission have rightly rejected them.

Dr. Ebenezer (Vikarabad): There is nothing to get excited about the reorganisation of the States. One cannot just understand all this excitement and agitation, except that the inflamed passions are stimulated by some underlying motives. Things are to be taken dispassionately, calmly and in the perspective of the larger interests of the nation as a whole—nation that is to live within harmoniously and the world around for peace, prosperity and progress.

As an Indian first and a representative of Hyderabad State, I wonder it my humble duty to voice the true interests and the other opinions that should impel the future of Hyderabad State in the reorganised India. The present States had a haphazard growth stretched in decade with an eye on the foreign interests. The history of Hyderabad stands no exception to this. The present Hyderabad State has no linguistic or cultural or political reasons to exist as a separate viable unit. Rather, Hyderabad is the only State in India that is least homogeneous and uncomfortably placed under the present circumstances and with a view on national considerations, Hyderabad deserves to be radically reorganised. The S.R.C. report has done well by recommending the disintegration of the State. But its recommendation to keep the residuary Hyderabad alive for five years appears strange. To keep such a momentous decision pending possesses a tragic note. It would keep stimulating and infuriating the passions, yet fluid. It would set in motion an ambiguous struggle and invest the democratic energies in chaotic channels. One wonders as to how far it is justified to keep the fire kindling and let the constructive energies be wasted in unseemly channels. Why beat a living sore in the heart of Southern peninsula? Nation as a whole cannot afford to keep such momentous decisions pending for such long time. There is nothing to doubt that Vishalandhra, the case for which has been duly endorsed by our beloved leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Congress Working Committee, would be a viable economic unit and the progress of our next Five Year Plan would facilitate a great deal. The residuary State would be deficit and thus form a drab on the Plan progress. It would in the course of years grow under-developed in comparison with other bigger States and thus be harmful for the residuary State itself. To decide in favour of Vishalandhra after five years would be a costly decision for residuary Hyderabad State itself and the nation as a whole. The pending decision would give rise to fissiparous tendencies and provide immense headache and persistent difficult problems to the High Command and the Government at the Centre. Also a small State like residuary Hyderabad by its very physical smallness and economic handicaps is bound to feel uncomfortable. I have a special reason to argue a case for Vishalandhra because I myself belong to minority community. In a bigger State the minorities shall form a more solid group and shall have their rights better protected than in a smaller region where their sentiments are apt to be more rashly over-run. Thus the political and economic interests of minorities shall be justly protected, and cause a feeling of security, which our institutions so heartily seek to safeguard. Vishalandhra assures a different future to Hyderabad itself with Hyderabad as the capital of Vishalandhra. The unfounded fears of some opponents must stand dispelled. The formation of Hyderabad as the capital offers enough guarantee for Hyderabad security and progress.

Further every State must possess a glorious past and glowing traditions for a legitimate pride and existence

[Dr. Ebenezer]

Hyderabad gave a sad picture of feudalism and slavery—Vishalandhra has a historical and cultural identity to offer. Residuary Hyderabad has no cultural or political or economic identity and State without an identity is bound to lapse and develop a psychologic inferiority complex which it would be difficult to wipe off at any later stage. Vishalandhra promises a legitimate growth. Indian history has witnessed fluctuating periods predominance of local patriotism and national glory alternatively. Whenever the former sentiments were in ascendance, India faced every conceivable calamity. To let history repeat itself and learn no lesson from history by giving vent to local and personal sentiments would be tragic indeed. It is time to get rid of "frog-in-the-well mentality". It is time to rally our energies for prosperity and strengthen our revered leader's hands for a struggle for peace in the world. Panditji is the best referendum. Leave the matter to him to decide.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd December, 1955.

AILYD DIGEST

[*Thursday, 22nd December, 1955*]

COLUMNS

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS . . . 3671

Minutes of the Forty-third to Forty-sixth Sittings of the Committee held during Eleventh Session were laid on the Table

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3671-73

(*i*) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1954-55; and

(*ii*) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice during 1954-55 .

(*iii*) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministries during the various Sessions shown against each:—

(a) First Statement	Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha
(b) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Tenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.
(c) Supplementary Statement No. X	Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
(d) Supplementary Statement No. XIV	Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(e) Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(f) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV	Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(g) Supplementary Statement No. XXIX	Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(h) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII	Fourth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(i) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIX	Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(j) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVII	Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.
(k) Supplementary Statement No. XXXV	First Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 3673

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha.

(*i*) That at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1955, Rajya Sabha has passed the River Boards Bill

(*ii*) Tha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1955, Rajya Sabha had passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill .

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE 3673-74

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :

(*i*) River Boards Bill

(*ii*) Inter-State Water Disputes Bill

COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT . . . 3674

Report of the Committee was presented

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS 3674

Seventh Report was presented

DAILY DIGETS

	MNS		COLUMNS
PETITION RE. REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION . .	74	MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . .	3677-85

Secretary reported the receipt of a petition signed by a petitioner in respect of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION 3674-75

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement correcting the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 202 asked on the 4th August, 1955.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 3677-85

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a further statement in continuation of his statement made on the 2nd December, 1955 regarding the adjournment motion on the situation created by the alleged police excesses in Ratachera in Agartala (Tripura).

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the adjournment motion.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION . . 3675-77, 3685-98

Discussion on motion to consider the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was continued. The discussion was not concluded.